
Population and Household Projections for Scottish Sub-Council Areas (2012-based)

Population projections by age and sex, and
household projections by age group and
household type, at sub-council area level

Published on 23 March 2016

Experimental Statistics: data being developed

These statistics are currently being developed and have been published to involve users and stakeholders in their development, and to build in quality and understanding at an early stage.

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Please note that Tables and Figures with a letter reference, for example Table A, are only contained within this report. Tables and Figures with a numeric reference, for example Table 1, are available to download from the [List of Tables](#) and [List of Figures and Maps](#) sections of the National Records of Scotland website. More detailed tables are also available to download.

Main Points

Limitations of projections

When using a projection it is important to note some key limitations.

- Population projections are calculations showing what happens under certain assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration. Household projections also incorporate information on trends of household formation.
- The assumptions in these projections continue these past trends in local fertility, mortality, migration and household formation. They do not take account of any future changes that may occur as a result of policy initiatives, social or economic change. They will reflect past policy changes and trends in house building, but they do not incorporate information on planned future policy changes or house building. For example, an area may have had a high level of house building over the last few years, which is now coming to an end, but the projections would show a continuation of the past trends. These projections are not, therefore, forecasts of what the government expects to happen.
- Additional caution should be taken for sub-council area projections because small areas show more short-term change than larger areas and in the projections, these trends are continued for the length of the projection. As the process of change is cumulative, the reliability of projections decreases over time and for this reason caution should be used when considering these projections in the longer-term.

Interpreting the figures

- National Records of Scotland have produced for the first time experimental statistics of 2012-based population and household projections for small areas within councils. Sub-council area projections have been produced to help councils with a wide range of issues including resource allocation and service planning for local areas. However, caution should be exercised when using the projections as smaller areas show more unstable short-term change than larger areas.
- Although projections have been prepared to 2037 (25 years ahead), in line with the sub-national projections at council area level, the main results are reported to 2026. Projections become more uncertain the further ahead they project, especially for smaller areas, as these populations are affected more by the migration assumptions, therefore the results to 2026 are considered more reliable than the longer-term projections and are presented in this report.
- The sub-council areas within Scotland are not consistent in size, varying from base populations of 2,100 in Stromness, Orkney to 79,000 in Inverness, Highland; with the average area having a population at mid-2012 of 17,700. The larger areas tend to be in urban areas and the smallest in rural areas.
- To ensure consistency with the 2012-based sub-national projections the areas used in the project are aggregated by allocating 2001 data zones to the sub-council area boundary chosen by councils on a best-fit basis. This means there may be differences between local statistics produced for these areas, which may be based on slightly different geographic boundaries, and users should be aware of this when making comparisons between different sets of statistics.

- The sub-council area projections have been constrained to the council area totals from the principal 2012-based sub-national population and household projections. Variant sub-council area projections have not been produced.
- No adjustments have been made for planned housing developments or housing demolitions.
- Although the methodology has been undertaken with a degree of consistency, assumptions have been refined in some areas to reflect local circumstances [these are set out in the [notes and caveats workbook](#) on the NRS website]. For example, the method used could be considered consistent within a council area but sub-area results may not necessarily be comparable between sub-areas in different council areas.
- Some council areas have the expertise and resource to undertake their own sub-council area projections, however, many do not. The production of these statistics should give some council areas an insight into their areas that they otherwise may not have had. Councils have knowledge of their local area and could use this publication to inform locally produced sub-council area projections, if they wish to do so.
- This is a one-off project and if there is demand from councils and other stakeholders for these projections to be produced again this would have to be set against National Records of Scotland resource priorities.

Key themes observed from the results

For this project 301 sub-council areas have been identified in consultation with councils and due to the large number of areas it is not practical to comment on the individual results for each area. However, there are some key themes we have observed from the results:-

- Although the 2012-based population projection for Scotland as a whole suggested that the population is projected to rise by five per cent over the next 14 years, from 5.31 million in 2012 to 5.61 million by 2026, and continue to rise into the future, this pattern is not projected to happen in all council or sub-council areas within Scotland. The 2012-based household projection for Scotland found that the number of households is projected to increase more rapidly than the population, increasing by ten per cent from 2.39 million in 2012 to 2.63 million by 2026. Similarly, this pattern was not projected to occur in all sub-council areas. Some areas are projected to increase in terms of population and households, while others are projected to decrease.
- The projections have been able to identify where recent trends within council sub-areas are different, highlighting areas with different characteristics. For example, in one council area the overall population could be projected to increase but one sub-council area may have a declining population. Being able to identify these patterns could help councils in planning for future services in these areas.
- Trend-based projections, where recent changes in local levels of fertility, mortality and migration are projected to continue, can be significantly affected by periods of rapid growth or decline. This is particularly true at small area level where recent growth or decline is projected to continue at the same rate as in the past.

- In smaller areas the effect of recent trends in fertility, mortality and migration can be exaggerated. This can be due to the fact that absolute numbers of assumed migrants, as used in these projections, can become a more significant proportion of the small population. This effect can be magnified in small areas with declining populations and any differences in past migration trends between males and females can also be magnified.
- The proportion of older people aged 65 and over in Scotland is projected to increase from 17 per cent in 2012 to 22 per cent by the year 2026. The sub-council area projections clearly show areas that are projected to experience more growth in the older population compared with other areas. For some smaller, more rural sub-council areas the older population is projected to make up more than a third of their population by 2026.
- The presence of armed forces bases, prisons, student halls of residence and other types of communal establishment (special populations) can have a large impact on the population structure of sub-council areas.

Areas for further work/consideration

We have gained valuable insight into the method for undertaking small area projections, particularly about the implications of the data and assumptions used in the projections. We have identified areas where further work could inform a more robust methodology for small area projections, if the work were to be undertaken again:-

- Dealing with special populations when producing and interpreting projections.
- Investigating the impact of the constraining process to the council area projections on the size and structure of the population and households in some sub-council areas.
- Excluding the unattributable population change component from the migration assumptions used in the projections.
- Investigating the feasibility of customising fertility, mortality and migration assumptions for individual areas.
- Investigating the impact of smoothing migration patterns and age-sex migration rates.
- Examining the volatility and direction of changes in assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration for small areas on a case-by-case basis.
- Providing input files for those who use POPGROUP software to recreate these projections. Where special population adjustments have been made for armed forces this data cannot be shared as it is confidential.
- Investigating whether a different projection method would produce better projections for smaller areas, for example, using a rates-based approach to migration as opposed to using a net migration assumption.

1. Background

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This paper summarises the Registrar General for Scotland's mid-2012 based population and household projections for sub-council areas within Scotland. The projections are consistent with the principal 2012-based sub-national population and household projections, published in 2014. Details of these results plus the methodological issues related to the projections can be found on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website sections on [population projections](#) and [household projections](#), and are therefore not reiterated in this report. The sub-council area projection (SCAP) tables presented in this report are summary tables. Detailed tables are available as Microsoft (MS) Excel spread sheets on the [sub-council area projections](#) section of the NRS website.
- 1.1.2 There is demand from councils and community planning groups for sub-council area level population and household projections to help with a wide range of issues including resource allocation, housing land allocations and service planning for local areas. NRS were successful in bidding for funding from the Scottish Government Statistics Development Fund to develop methods for small area population and household projections and produce them as a one-off exercise. If they were to be produced again, additional funding would need to be secured from a different source.
- 1.1.3 The funding covered a temporary ten month post to explore and produce the projections and also for academic support from Professor Ludi Simpson from the University of Manchester. The project commenced in June 2015 and ran until March 2016. This project builds on existing guidance produced by NRS and Professor Ludi Simpson which is available on the [sub-council area projections user guidance](#) section of the NRS website. As well as developing methods and processes for producing small area population and household projections, additional valuable insights have been gained from the project, including information on the quality of small area data and robustness of methods for small areas. To get input from users and to ensure that the project met user requirements as far as possible, the work was discussed by the [Scotstat Population and Migration Statistics Committee](#) (PAMS) and by a short-life [Projections Sub Group](#).

1.2 Experimental statistics: data being developed

- 1.2.1 Experimental statistics are classified as Official Statistics, data being developed and as such follow the Official Statistics Code of Practice. They are proof of concept because NRS have not previously produced small area projections on this scale. This project has enabled NRS to explore the issues common to producing small area projections and share those findings with users. There are 301 sub-council areas identified for this project and due to the number of areas we have not reported on the results for individual areas, instead we have highlighted common issues identified through the methodological process.

1.3 Project outline

1.3.1 The aim of the project was to produce sub-council area population and household projections for all 32 council areas in Scotland. The following criteria were set out for the project:-

- The projections would be 2012-based due to the availability of input data.
- The projections would be based on past trends and would not take account of future development.
- Results would only be produced for the principal projection.
- The proposed projection time period was ten years. However this was revised to 2037 focussing on results to 2026 following consultation (refer to [section 1.6](#) for more detail).
- The default geography was Multi-Member Wards or a council's own chosen geography. These are based on the aggregations of whole 2001 data zones.
- The population projections were constrained to (made consistent with) the published 2012-based sub-national population projections for council areas. The household projections were constrained to the 2012-based sub-national household projections for council areas.
- Adjustments would be made for special populations where appropriate.

1.4 Project milestones

1.4.1 The project milestones have been summarised in the table below.

Table A: Project milestones

Stage	Time frame
Funding secured for project	April 2015
PAMS meeting (PDF document) - Considered project outline	6 May 2015
Secondee started with NRS	June 2015
Geography and methodology consultation with councils	June – July 2015
Data collection and preparation	June – August 2015
(PAMS) Projections Sub Group meeting - Consultation response summary - Methodology and assumptions summary - Draft population projections for Fife	19 August 2015
Prepare projections for each council area	September 2015 – March 2016
PAMS meeting (PDF document) - Project update	11 November 2015
Quality assurance of population projection results with councils	February 2016
Preparation of household projections	February 2016
Publish report and results	23 March 2016
Seminar to disseminate results to users	23 March 2016

1.5 Geography and methodology consultation

- 1.5.1 During the geography and methodology consultation in summer 2015, councils were consulted on a number of points. These included the projection time period, how councils intended to use the projections and their preferred geography for the project. More detail on the consultation can be found in the [Frequently Asked Questions](#) (PDF document) for the project on the NRS website.

1.6 Length of projection

- 1.6.1 The proposed projection time period for the project was ten years. However when consulted, the [Projections Sub Group](#) (PDF document) felt that projections up to 2037 would be useful, issued with caveats about their use, particularly that projections become less reliable the longer the length of the projection and that small areas may be more volatile to change than projections for larger areas. It was concluded that although results would be produced to 2037, reporting on the results would focus on the period to 2026.

1.7 Uses of the projections

- 1.7.1 Councils identified and responded with a number of potential uses for the sub-council area projections including:-
- They will be useful to feed into housing need and demand assessment preparation and in identifying care needs, for example for future elderly care home provision.
 - The planning service will use the projections to inform the next local development plan and housing land allocations. At the broader corporate level the projections will assist with the planning of council services.
 - The council and its community planning partners will use the projections for a wide range of uses. For example determining service provision requirements which vary considerably across different areas within the council. These differences are not captured in sub-national projections.
 - The council will look at changes in the age/sex structure of the population and likely consequences for service demand and in particular forecasting the incidence/prevalence of long-term health conditions. This can feed into joint work with the National Health Service (NHS) Boards being undertaken to inform the health and social care strategic needs assessment and joint commissioning process.

1.8 Geography

- 1.8.1 Given the limited resource of the project it was originally planned to use one consistent small area geography for all council areas across Scotland. However, NRS decided to consult with councils on their preferred geography so that the projections are relevant and useful for their local areas.
- 1.8.2 NRS requested one small area geography per council area, using whole 2001 data zones as the building brick, and the default geography was 2007 Multi-Member Ward (ward) boundaries. Ward boundaries were chosen as the default geography because they are broadly consistent in size. 2001 data zones were selected as the building block due to the availability of the input data needed to produce the projections. For the same reason it was decided to use whole and not apportioned data zones. If the data zone crossed the boundary of two sub-council areas, the population weighted centroid was used to establish which sub-council area the data zone should be assigned to as a 'best-fit' (for more detail on using a 'best-fit' methodology please refer to the ['About our geography'](#) (PDF document) on the NRS website).
- 1.8.3 Councils were asked to consider the population size of the areas they wanted to use for the projections, as the smaller the area the less reliable the projection can be. Councils which proposed very small areas were asked to consider combining areas together.
- 1.8.4 The majority of councils (21 out of 32) opted to use ward boundaries and some of the reasons given for this choice were because they reflect service planning areas, local communities and the requirements of NHS boards. Some councils noted that they already produce ward level projections and wanted to test them against the NRS projections. Some noted that if sub-council area projections are to become a regular output from NRS that they would want to reconsider the most suitable boundary.
- 1.8.5 Custom geographies were chosen by the remaining 11 council areas. Some of the reasons given for these choices were that:-
- they reflect local towns better than ward areas which can combine towns that councils would rather treat separately;
 - they are used for service and operational planning;
 - the geography allows them to aggregate wards to higher-level geographies to satisfy multiple requirements within their council area; and
 - they already produce projections for their sub-areas and welcome the opportunity to test NRS results against their own methods.

- 1.8.6 Some councils noted that different departments within the same council could want projections for different geographies and purposes. Due to the time constraints of the project it was only possible to produce projections for one type of area within each council.
- 1.8.7 It should be noted that because the chosen sub-council area boundaries have been aggregated on a best-fit basis from 2001 data zones, there may be differences between local statistics produced for these areas. Users should be aware of this when making comparisons between different sets of statistics.
- 1.8.8 For this project 301 sub-council areas within Scotland were identified. The sub-council areas are not consistent in size, varying from base populations of 2,100 in Stromness, Orkney to 79,000 in Inverness, Highland, with the average area having a population of 17,700.
- 1.8.9 [Table B](#) summarises the sub-council area projection (SCAP) geography used for each council area. The 2012 mid-year population estimates are given alongside the smallest and largest SCAP area.

1.9 Projecting for small areas

- 1.9.1 NRS did not set a minimum population threshold for the sub-council area projection geography. Previous [research](#) (PDF document) into small area projections recommends a minimum population of three thousand. In NRS's experience it is difficult to produce sensible and robust projections at this small level and councils have also indicated that they have experienced this. Rather than a threshold of population size, it is the instability of fertility, mortality and migration that complicates small area projections that use components of change. As a rule of thumb, generally projections for populations of fewer than ten thousand could be considered more prone to errors. However, for some areas, projections for populations between eight and ten thousand appear to be reasonable. Where changes in fertility, mortality and the age and sex composition of migration are not typical for the area in the observed period (2008 to 2012), unexpected outcomes in the population projections may occur. This will also affect the household projections, which incorporate the population projections, and in addition, trends in household formation will affect the household projections results.
- 1.9.2 Projections can be produced for small areas of any population, but are not as robust for small populations as for larger populations. Although projections use recent trends to inform the assumptions, small populations can be more susceptible to change over time. The projection may be less reliable if a major institution is present, such as a prison, student halls of residence or armed forces base, collectively known as special populations. The difficulty arises because when such populations have changed their size in the recent past, this change is included in estimates of migration which the projections continue into the future. Special populations maintain their age-structure through replacement of those that leave the institution by others of a younger age. The migration data available for small areas is not good enough to model this replacement precisely. The projections must be examined and used with caution for areas with large institutional populations/special populations.

1.10 Quality assurance of results

- 1.10.1 Councils were given the opportunity to get pre-release access to the population projection results for quality assurance purposes so they could provide local commentary on any areas of particular concern for other users of the statistics. These comments have been summarised in the [notes and caveats workbook](#) on the NRS website and are available to download with the results. NRS have summarised the responses into common themes. Please note that not all councils received the pre-release results as they had not completed the necessary pre-release access agreement (25 of 32 councils received pre-release access) and some councils did not respond to the quality assurance (responses were received from 15 of 25 councils).

Table B: Sub-council area geography by council area

Council area	Sub-council area projection (SCAP) geography***	Number of SCAP areas	Total population MYE2012	Smallest area population MYE2012	Largest area population MYE2012
Custom geography	11 council areas	73		2,075	79,072
Argyll & Bute*	Housing Market Areas	8	86,900	3,447	24,941
Clackmannanshire**	Council Sub-Areas	3	51,280	9,623	19,980
East Renfrewshire	Community Health and Care Partnership Resource Areas	3	91,030	24,002	35,508
Eilean Siar*	Sub Areas	3	27,560	6,063	13,090
Falkirk	Falkirk Sub-Council Areas	6	156,800	15,487	38,382
Highland**	Housing Market Areas	10	232,910	9,152	79,072
North Ayrshire*	Neighbourhood Planning Areas	6	137,560	4,624	40,155
Orkney*	Housing Market Areas	5	21,530	2,075	6,316
Perth & Kinross**	Integrated Health and Social Partnership Areas	9	147,740	9,784	25,726
South Ayrshire**	Locality Planning Areas	6	112,910	9,657	31,621
South Lanarkshire*	Community Areas	14	314,360	5,487	76,483
Default geography	21 council areas	228		2,606	59,345
Aberdeen City	Multi-Member Wards	13	224,970	14,206	22,463
Aberdeenshire	Multi-Member Wards	19	255,540	10,314	17,328
Angus	Multi-Member Wards	8	116,210	10,059	16,713
Dumfries & Galloway	Multi-Member Wards	4	150,830	24,069	59,345
Dundee City	Multi-Member Wards	8	147,800	16,004	22,015
East Ayrshire	Multi-Member Wards	9	122,720	10,432	18,873
East Dunbartonshire	Multi-Member Wards	8	105,880	12,313	14,206
East Lothian	Multi-Member Wards	7	100,850	10,297	20,727
Edinburgh	Multi-Member Wards	17	482,640	22,475	37,171
Fife	Multi-Member Wards	23	366,220	11,847	23,162
Glasgow City	Multi-Member Wards	21	595,080	21,407	33,310
Inverclyde	Multi-Member Wards	6	80,680	10,634	17,069
Midlothian	Multi-Member Wards	6	84,240	10,781	17,075
Moray**	Multi-Member Wards	8	92,910	8,995	15,384
North Lanarkshire	Multi-Member Wards	20	337,870	12,143	21,159
Renfrewshire	Multi-Member Wards	11	174,310	11,431	19,022
Scottish Borders**	Multi-Member Wards	11	113,710	8,014	14,113
Shetland Islands*	Multi-Member Wards	7	23,210	2,606	5,493
Stirling	Multi-Member Wards	7	91,020	11,455	17,252
West Dunbartonshire	Multi-Member Wards	6	90,340	11,208	18,066
West Lothian	Multi-Member Wards	9	175,990	15,196	25,505
Scotland Total		301	5,313,600		
* Contains small areas (fewer than 10,000 people) (6 council areas)					
** Contains areas between 8,000 and 10,000 people, however, results appear reasonable (6 council areas)					
*** Data zone 2001 best-fit to sub-council area projection areas and Multi-Member Wards					

2. Uses and limitations of projections

- 2.1.1 It is increasingly important to have high quality statistics on migration and the population, for policy development and for planning and providing public services. Population and household projections can be used to help with the planning of services in different geographical areas.
- 2.1.2 In this project the National Records of Scotland (NRS) has produced experimental statistics on sub-council area projections to explore the feasibility of producing small area projections using a consistent methodology. As with the sub-national projections at council and NHS Board level they have limitations and particular caution should be exercised when using these projections as smaller areas show more short-term change than larger areas. The local levels of fertility, mortality and migration and other changes in age-sex composition estimated from 2008 and 2012 are continued for the length of the projection. As the process of change is cumulative, the reliability of projections decreases over time and this is particularly true for small areas. Caution should be exercised when considering these projections in the longer-term. It should also be noted that as these projections are trend based, they are less reliable in periods of rapid change. Although projections have been prepared to 2037 (in line with the sub-national projections) the main results are reported to 2026 with longer-term results available in the [detailed tables](#) section of the NRS website.
- 2.1.3 The sub-council area projections are constrained to the council totals in the 2012-based sub-national population and household projections published in 2014 and as such the same limitations apply. A projection is a calculation showing what happens if particular assumptions are made. As with the sub-national population projections (SNPPs), the sub-council area projections are trend-based. They are, therefore, not policy-based forecasts of what the government expects to happen. Many social and economic factors influence population and household change including policies adopted by both central and local government, and levels of house building.
- 2.1.4 The benefit of these projections is that they estimate each sub-council area's characteristics. The current size and age composition of the population is the starting point of the projections and a major influence on the future. Areas differ in their level of fertility and mortality in ways that can be expected to continue. The direction and age composition of migration is different in areas of family housing, in rural areas, inner city areas and areas that attract older and retiring adults. Household structures can also vary substantially within council areas. The estimates of these sub-council area differences are the strength of the projections and they provide the evidence for projecting each area separately.
- 2.1.5 Population and household projections, like some other types of projections, may indicate that existing trends and policies are likely to lead to outcomes which are judged undesirable. Some areas exhibit significant change for a limited period of time after which growth is not sustainable and needs to occur elsewhere. Population and household growth in some small urban areas cannot continue indefinitely as there is not the space to allow trends to continue. Availability of land can heavily influence where growth will be and this is much more evident in projections for sub-council areas than for

projections across council areas. New local planning policies are often intended to modify past trends. Development plans may be based on reasoned and agreed departures from the projections that seem better able to fit particular local circumstances. If new policies are introduced, they may result in the original projections not being realised. However, this means the projections will have fulfilled one of their prime functions, to show the consequences of present demographic trends with sufficient notice for any necessary action to be taken.

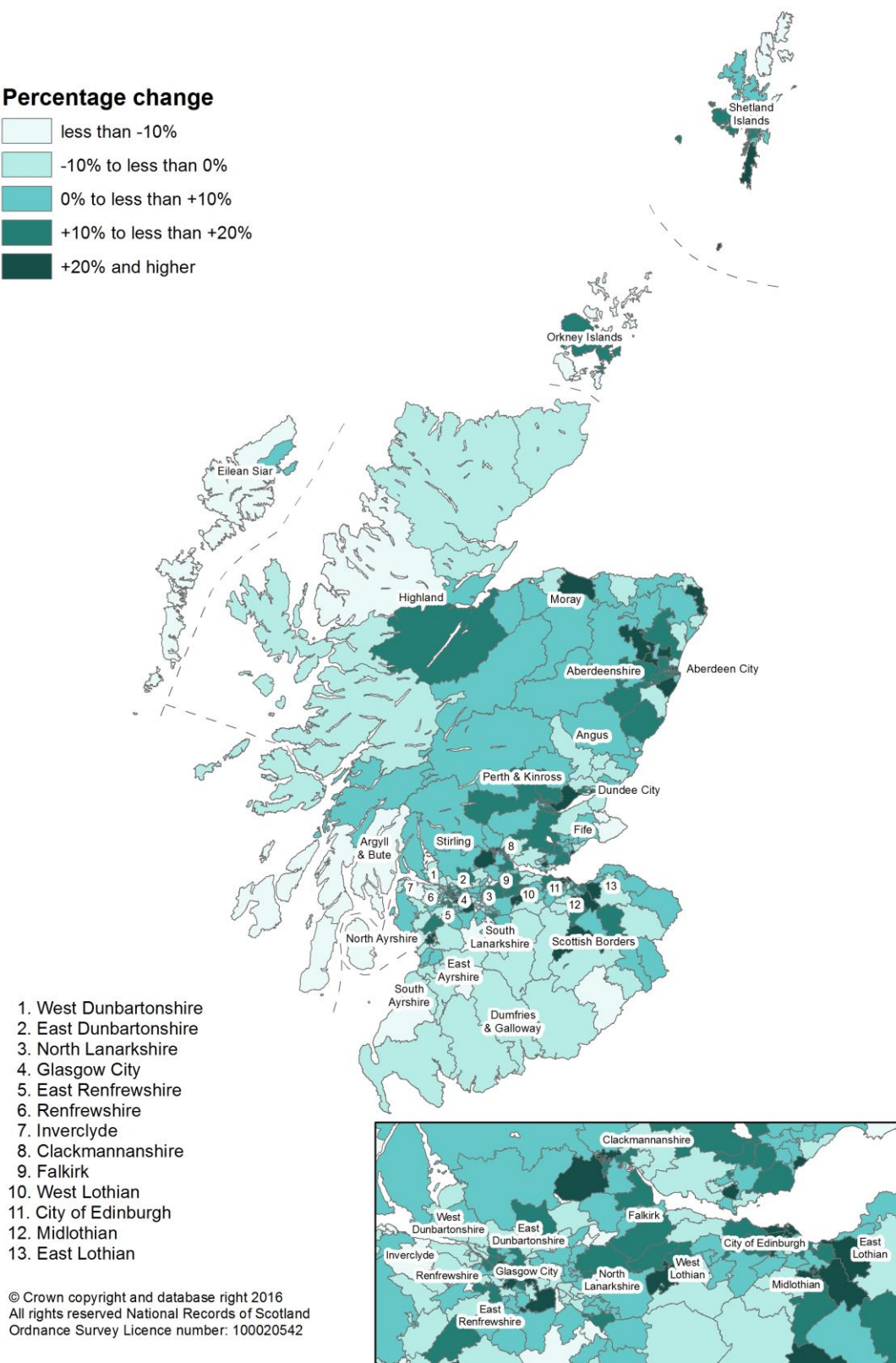
3. Sub-council area projection results

3.1 Overview

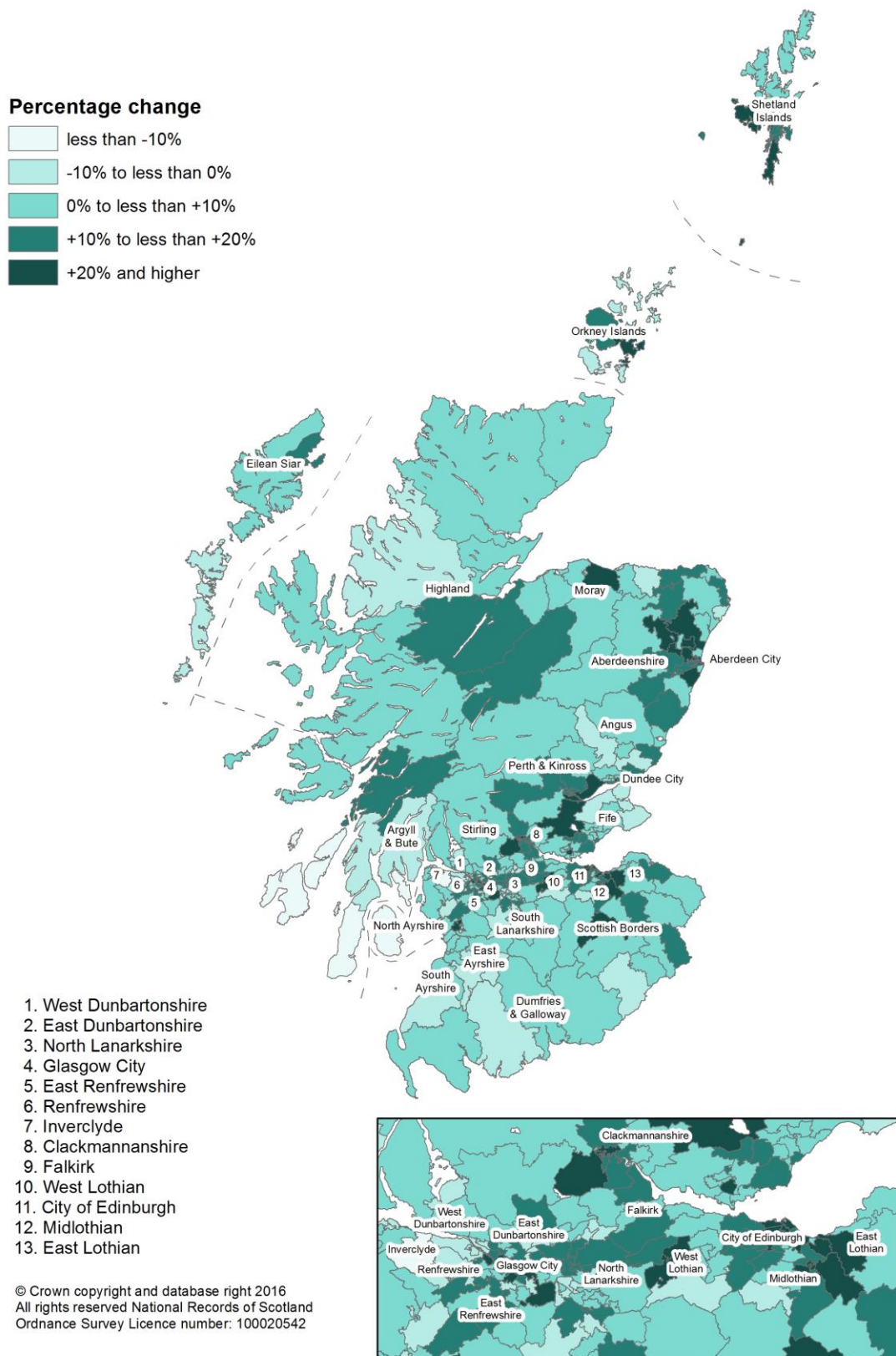
- 3.1.1 The results of the sub-council area population projections from 2012-2026 are set out in [Table 1](#) and for households in [Table 2](#). As with the sub-national projections at council area level, the sub-council area projections have also been prepared up to 2037 (25 years ahead) and are available on the [sub-council area projections](#) section of the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website. However, it is important to note that projections become more uncertain the further ahead they project, especially for smaller areas, as these populations are affected more by the migration assumptions. Therefore, the results to 2026 are considered more reliable than the longer-term projections and are discussed in this report. Although the results are presented for population by single year of age and sex and for households by age groups and household type in the detailed tables accompanying this publication, it is not implied that the projections are accurate to this level of detail. The uses and the limitations of these projections are described in [Section 2](#).
- 3.1.2 There are 301 sub-council projection areas for which summary results are set out in [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#), and detailed results are available on the [sub-council area projections](#) section of the NRS website. The results will not be discussed in full, however, several key themes were observed from the projections, which will be discussed in this report with examples from the areas which best reflect these themes.
- 3.1.1 Although the 2012-based population projection for Scotland as a whole suggested that the population is projected to rise by five per cent over the next 14 years, from 5.31 million in 2012 to 5.61 million by 2026, and continue to rise into the future, this pattern is not projected to happen in all council or sub-council areas within Scotland. The 2012-based household projection for Scotland found that the number of households is projected to increase more rapidly than the population, increasing by 10 per cent from 2.39 million in 2012 to 2.63 million by 2026. Similarly, this pattern is not projected to occur in all sub-council areas. Some areas are projected to increase in terms of population and households, while others are projected to decrease.
- 3.1.2 The populations in 177 sub-council areas are projected to increase in the period 2012-2026 and 124 are projected to decrease. In 31 sub-council areas the population is projected to decrease by greater than 10 per cent. In 83 sub-council areas the population is projected to increase by 10 per cent or more. In the majority of areas (187) the population is projected to change between -10 and +10 per cent.
- 3.1.3 The number of households are projected to decrease in 57 sub-council areas and increase in 244 sub-council areas. In six sub-council areas the number of households is projected to decrease by greater than 10 per cent. In 114 sub-council areas the number of households is projected to increase by 10 per cent or more.
- 3.1.4 We have produced two maps showing an overview of the projected change in population ([Map 1](#)) and households ([Map 2](#)) over the period 2012-2026 across Scotland.

Map 1: Projected percentage change in population across Scotland's sub-council areas, 2012-2026

Percentage change



Map 2: Projected percentage change in households across Scotland's sub-council areas, 2012-2026



3.2 Projected population and households

- 3.2.1 The population and household projection charts use different time periods because the population projections include information from 2001-2026 but the household projections only include information for 2012-2026. Therefore, please note that in Figures 1 to 14, the scales used for the population and household projection charts are different.
- 3.2.2 Population projections simply project past trends in fertility, mortality and migration. Household projections incorporate the population projections, and also include projected trends in household formation. Perth & Kinross is an example of a council area where the recent steady increase in population and households is projected to continue for all sub-council areas. [Figure 1](#) shows the Perth & Kinross population estimates between 2008 and 2012 having a steady upward trend in each of its sub-council areas and this trend is repeated in the household projections in [Figure 2](#). These upward trends are projected to continue between 2012 and 2026. These figures show a clear relationship between the population and household projections, but they also show differences in trends, where areas have differences in household formation rates, for example where average household size is falling more rapidly in one area than another.

Figure 1: Perth & Kinross Integrated Health and Social Partnership Areas - All persons, estimated and projected, 2001-2026

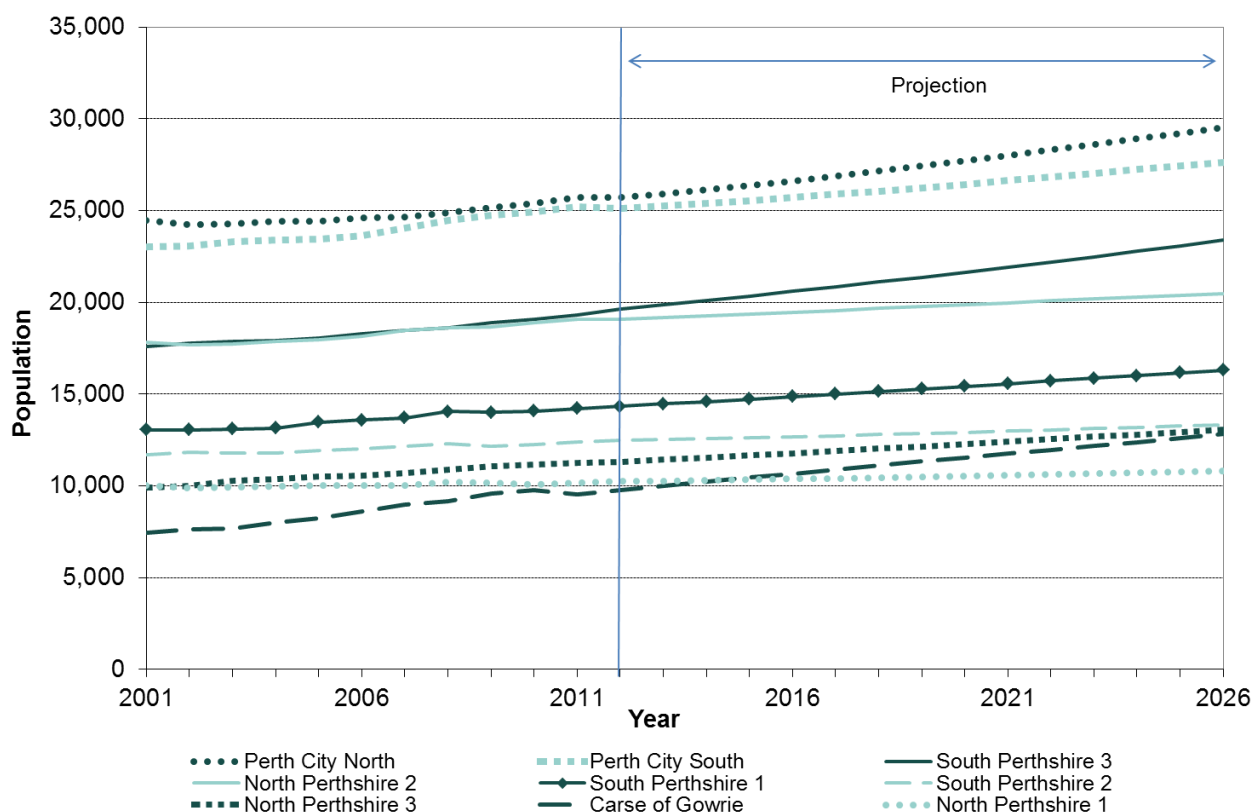
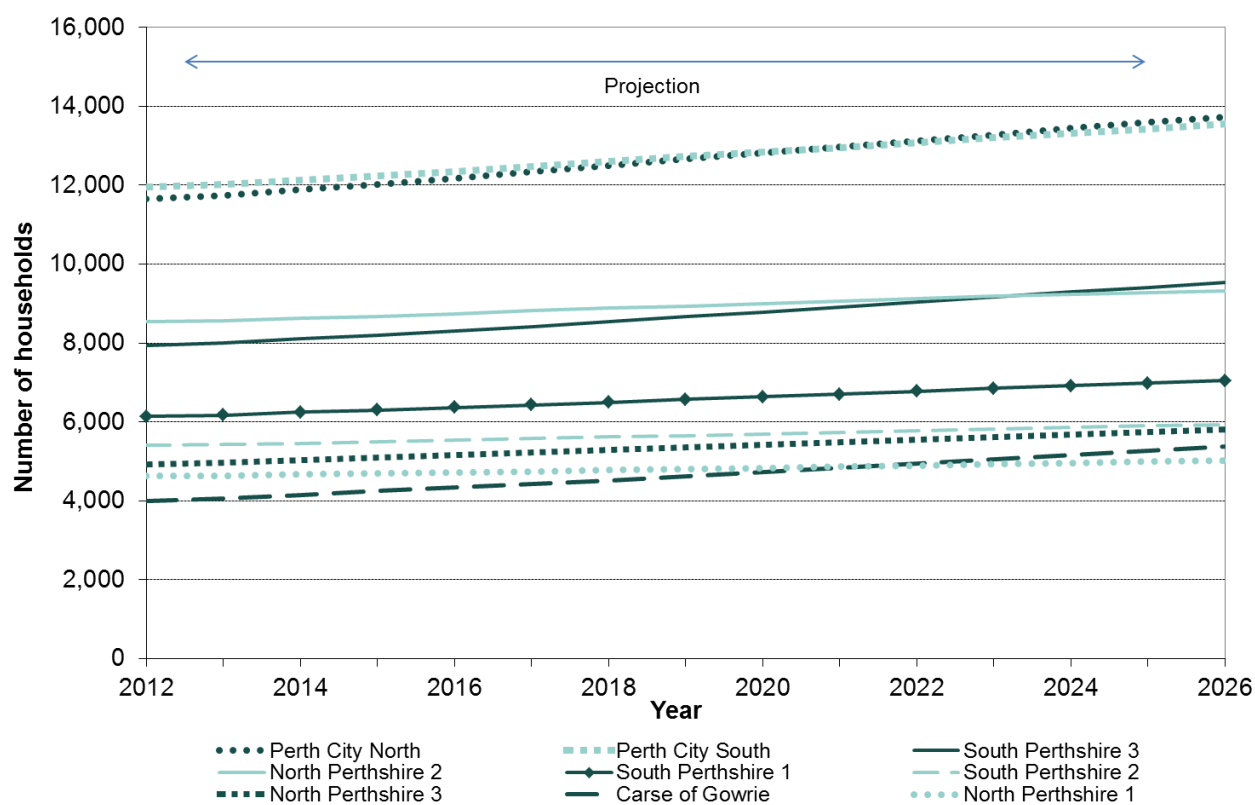


Figure 2: Perth & Kinross Integrated Health and Social Partnership Areas - Number of projected households, 2012-2026



3.2.3 South Ayrshire ([Figure 3](#)) shows sub-council populations that have been relatively stable between 2008 and 2012. These trends are projected to continue and there is relatively little projected change in the population size in any of the individual sub-council areas. The largest projected change between 2012 and 2026 is in the Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities area, an increase of 1,254 over the period. This trend is also reflected in the household projections for South Ayrshire, though in each case the household projections are higher than the population projections. This is not unexpected, as household sizes in Scotland are falling, as the population is ageing and more people live alone or in smaller households, with fewer people living in larger households. This means that even in areas where the population is relatively stable, household numbers can be increasing ([Figure 4](#)).

Figure 3: South Ayrshire Locality Planning Areas - All persons, estimated and projected, 2001-2026

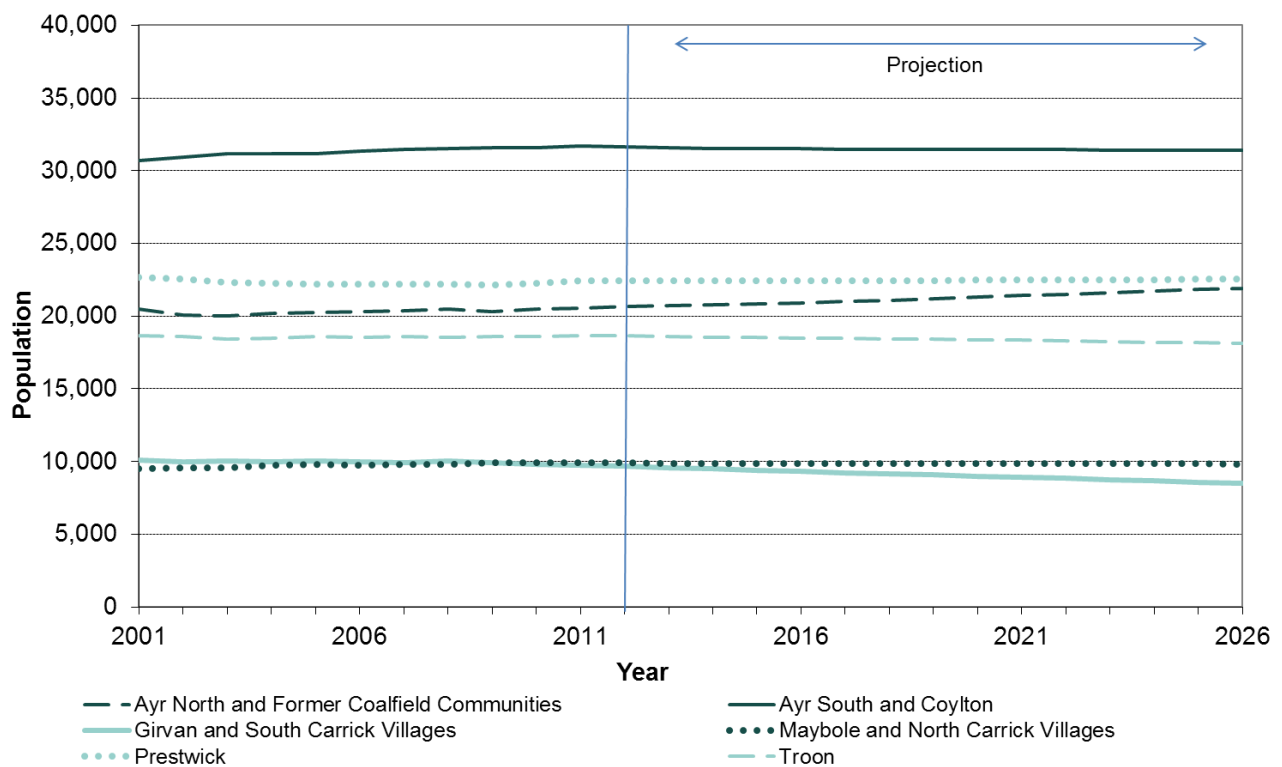
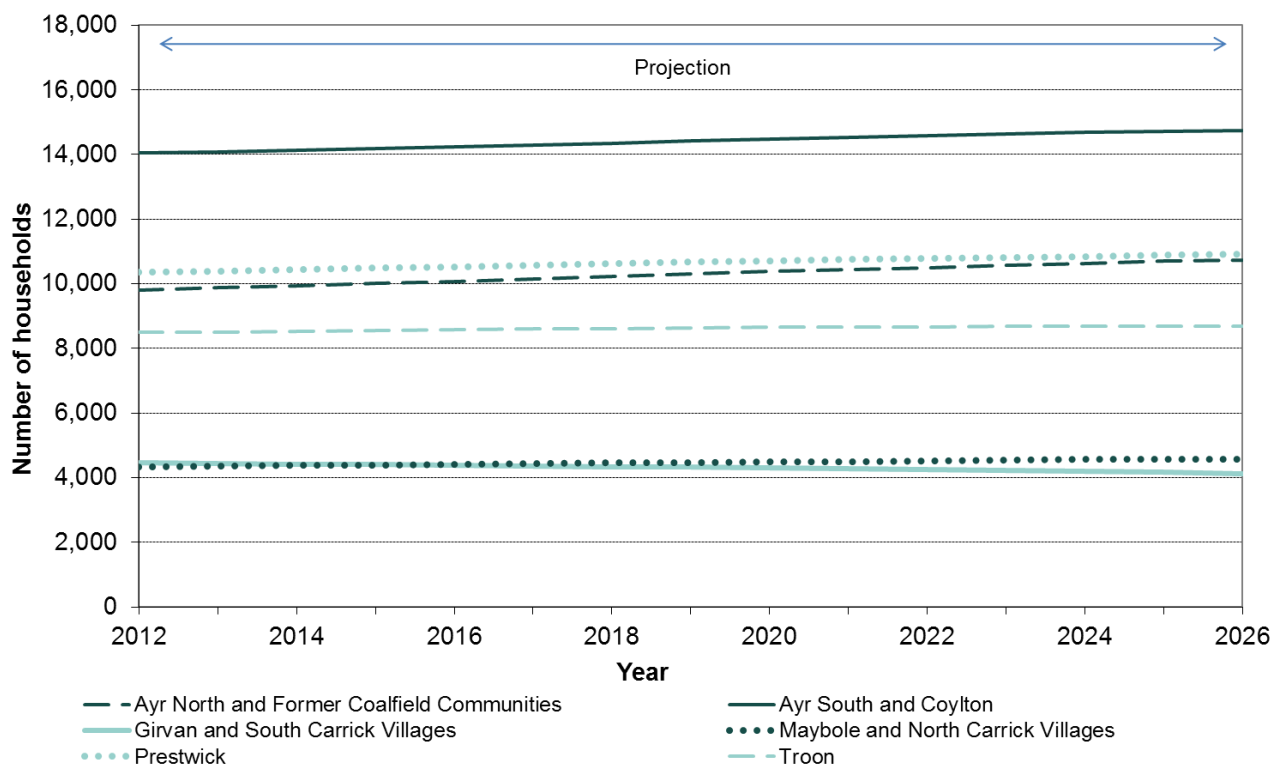


Figure 4: South Ayrshire Locality Planning Areas - Number of projected households, 2012-2026



- 3.2.4 [Figure 5](#) shows that some sub-council areas in West Dunbartonshire have a slight downward trend in population between 2008 and 2012 and this trend is projected forward in those areas.
- 3.2.5 Despite the population being projected to decline slightly, in most areas the number of households is projected to stay fairly constant or increase, for the reasons discussed in [paragraph 3.2.3](#) ([Figure 6](#)).

Figure 5: West Dunbartonshire Multi-Member Wards - All persons, estimated and projected, 2001-2026

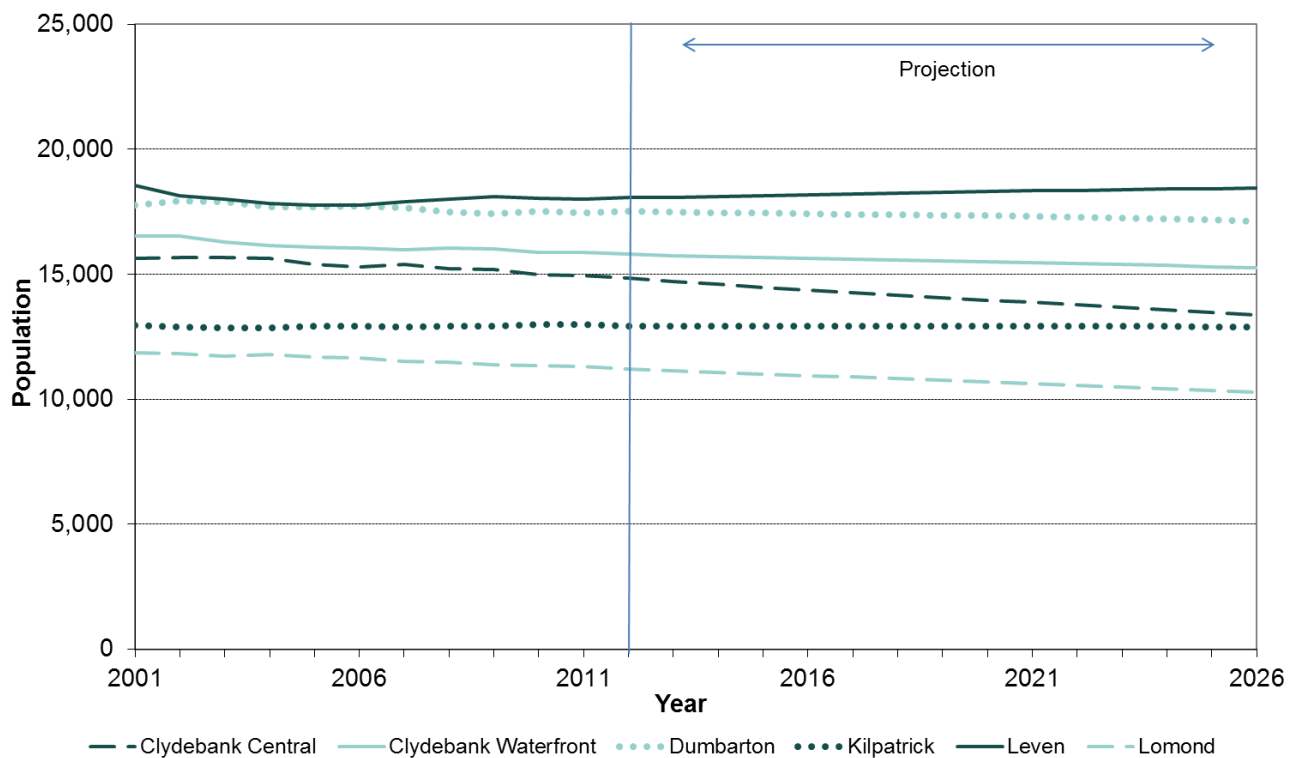
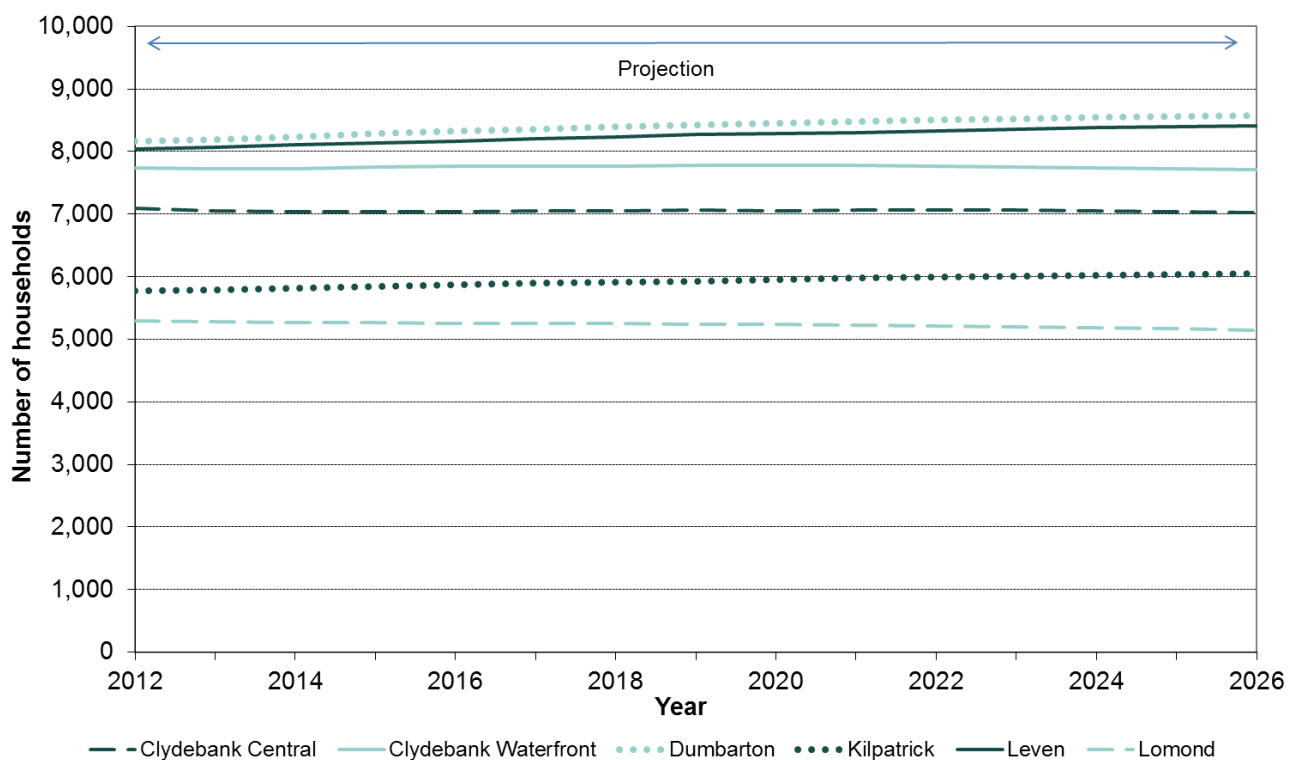


Figure 6: West Dunbartonshire Multi-Member Wards - Number of projected households, 2012-2026



3.3 Areas with rapid population growth

- 3.3.1 By their nature, trend-based projections can be significantly affected by recent periods of rapid growth, and this is particularly true at small area level. The result is that this growth is projected to continue at the same rate, even where this is not planned and is known to be extremely unlikely.
- 3.3.2 The effect of this can be seen in [Figures 7 and 8](#), where Dunfermline South in Fife has experienced substantial population and household growth due to rapid housing development between 2008 and 2012 and this growth is projected to continue. This contrasts with St. Andrews which is projected to have a decline in population. The likelihood of such trends continuing can be assessed by the individual councils and taken into account when using the projections, which on their own take no account of changes in planning or policy. The other 21 sub-council areas in Fife are not shown in Figures 7 and 8 to allow the trends for Dunfermline South and St. Andrews to be easily seen.

Figure 7: Fife Multi-Member Wards - All persons, estimated and projected, 2001-2026

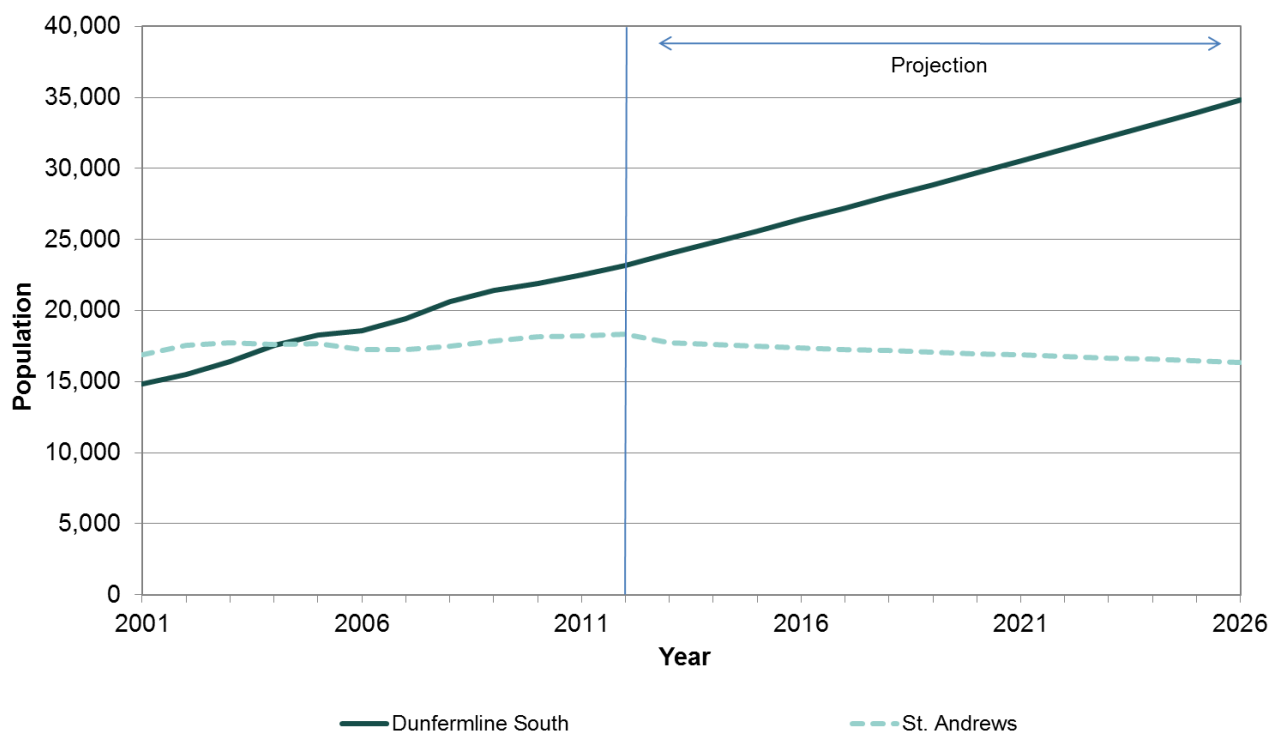
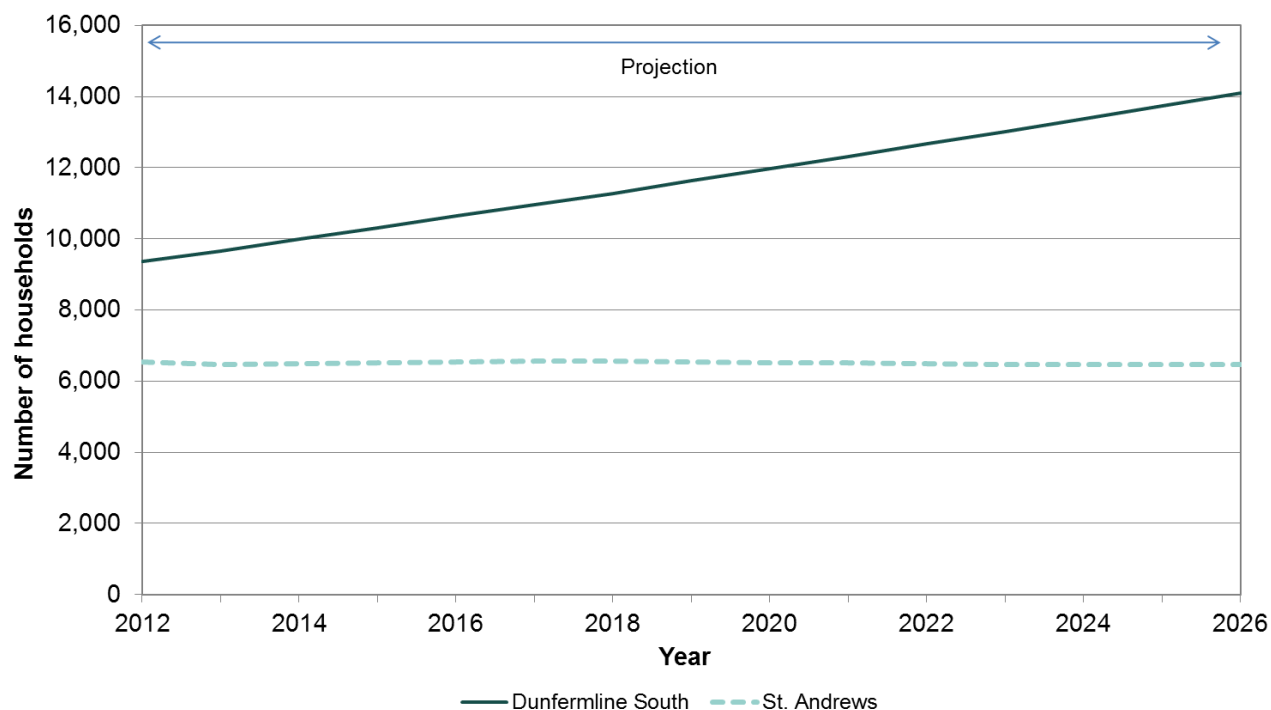


Figure 8: Fife Multi-Member Wards - Number of projected households, 2012-2026



- 3.3.3 The effect of housing development between 2008 and 2012 can also be seen in [Figures 9 and 10](#) for the Kilmarnock West and Crosshouse area within East Ayrshire, which simply continues the previous trend into the future.

Figure 9: East Ayrshire Multi-Member Wards - All persons, estimated and projected, 2001-2026

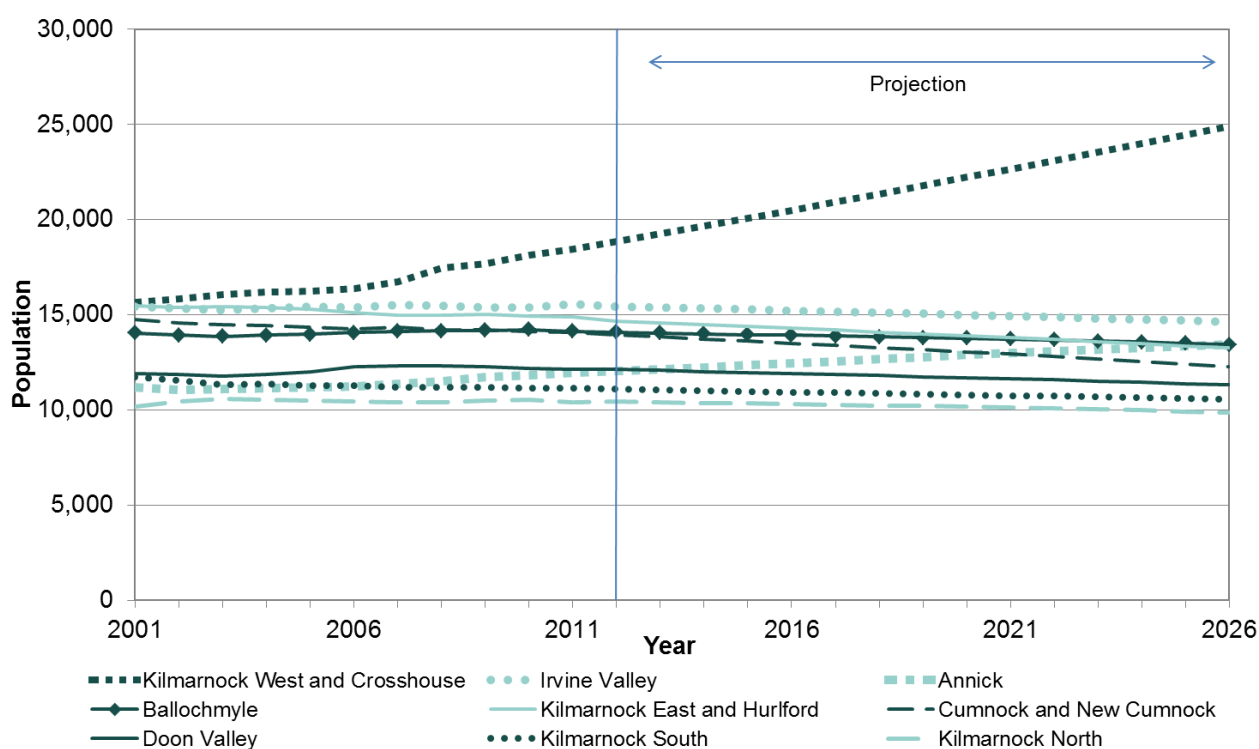
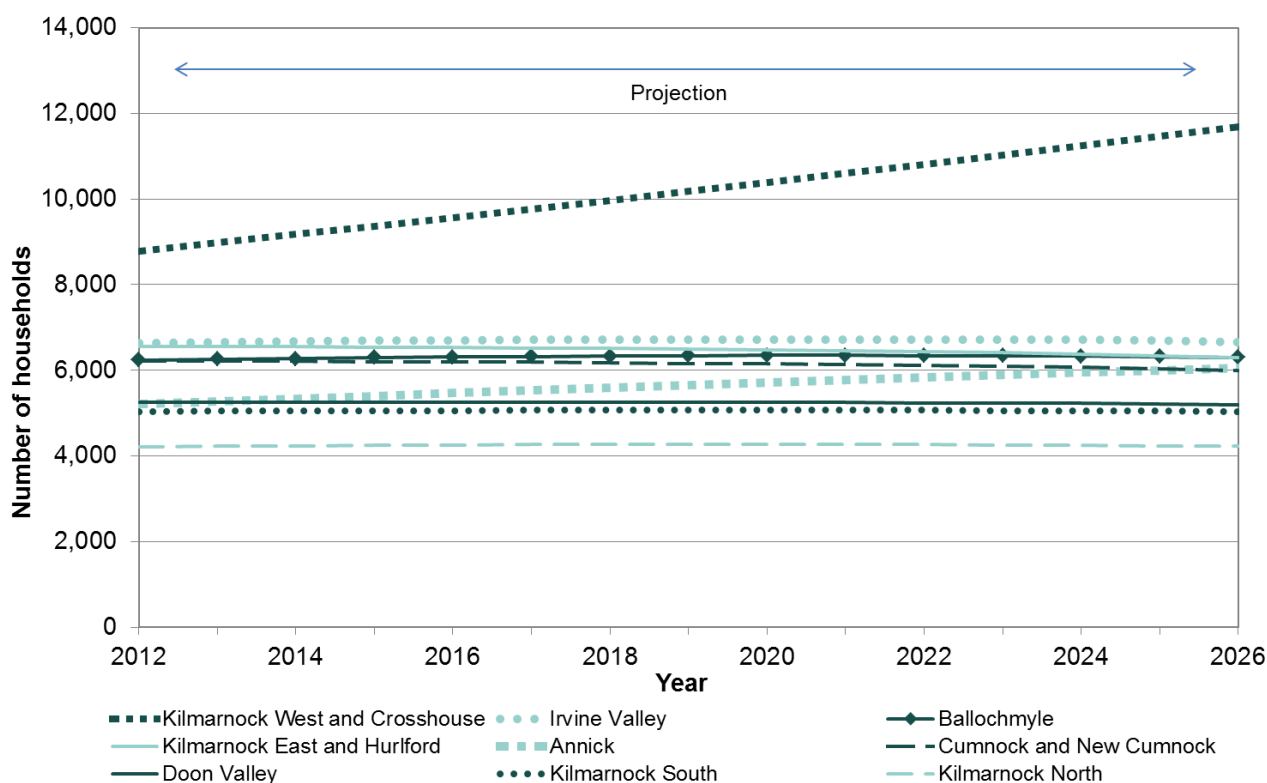


Figure 10: East Ayrshire Multi-Member Wards - Number of projected households, 2012-2026



3.3.4 A similar effect from recent development is seen in Edinburgh in both the Leith and Leith Walk areas ([Figures 11 and 12](#)) where there has been significant growth in the period 2001 to 2012. However, in some urban areas growth cannot continue indefinitely as there is not the space to allow trends to continue so growth may occur in another area instead. In contrast the Southside/Newington area has a much steadier population, showing a slight decline across the projection period. The other 14 sub-council areas in Edinburgh are not shown in [Figures 11 and 12](#) to allow the trends for these particular areas to be easily seen. These examples illustrate clearly that projections do not necessarily exhibit what is expected to happen, but demonstrate a continuation of current trends and show what would happen if the current trends were to continue.

Figure 11: Edinburgh Multi-Member Wards - All persons, estimated and projected, 2001-2026

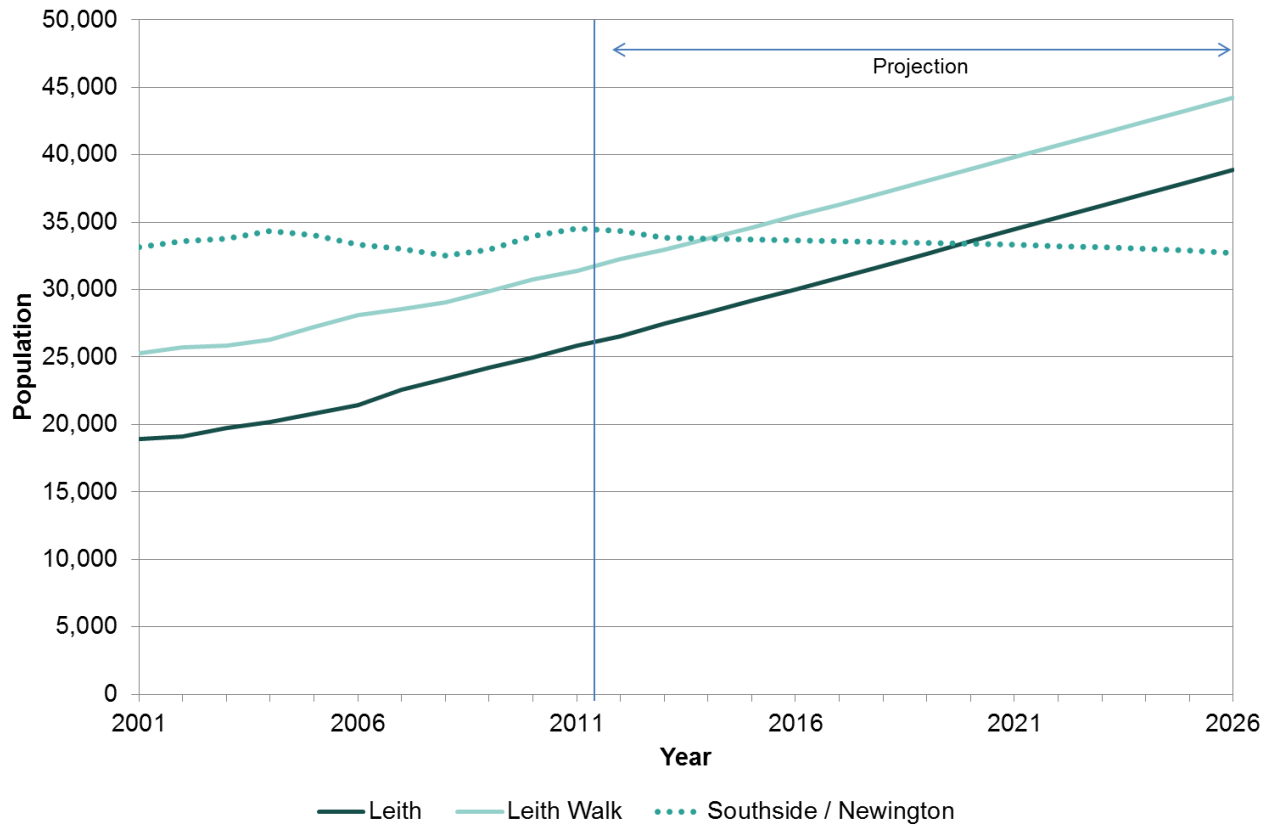
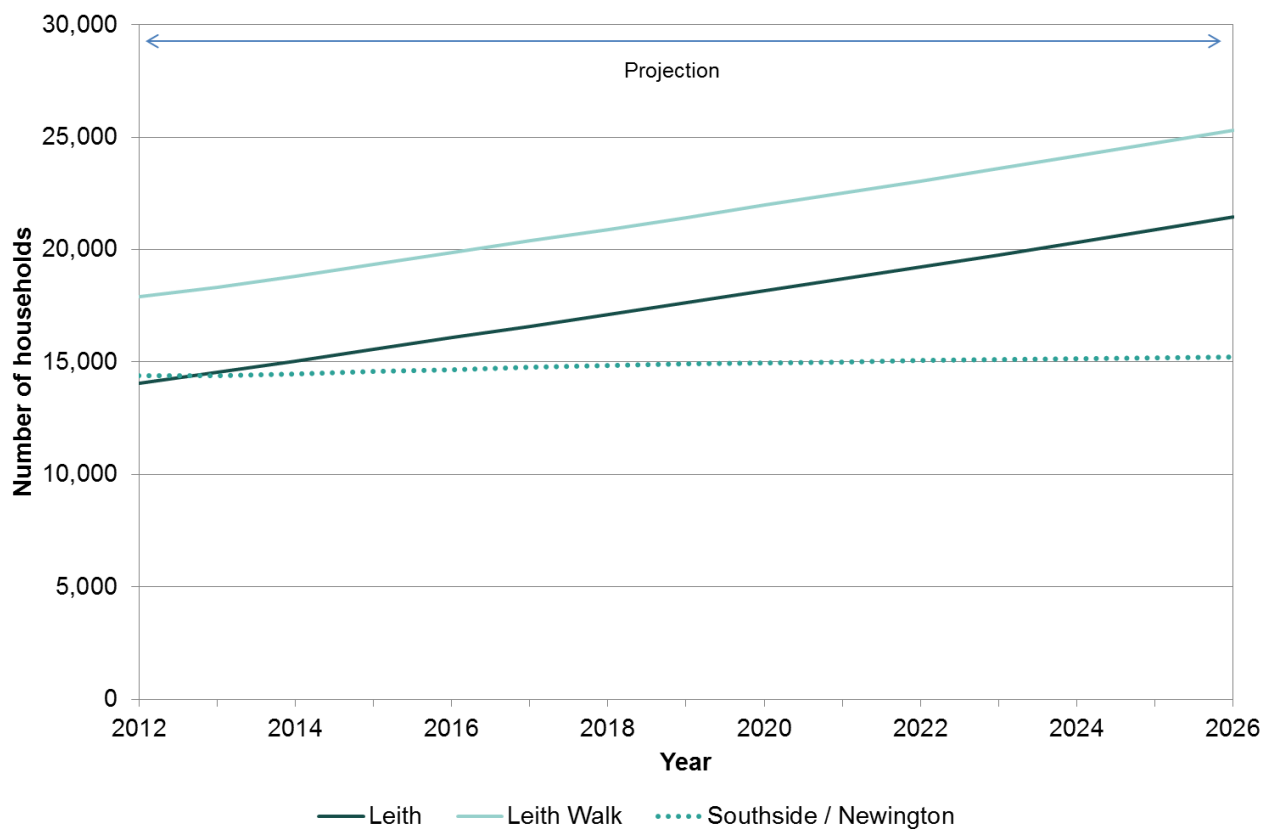


Figure 12: Edinburgh Multi-Member Wards - Number of projected households, 2012-2026



3.4 Areas with declining population

- 3.4.1 The decline in population and number of households seen in most sub-council areas in Inverclyde is projected to continue ([Figures 13 and 14](#)). However, the Inverclyde East Central area is projected to increase in population and the Inverclyde South West area shows very little projected change. This demonstrates that sub-council area projections can capture different trends that exist within a single council area.

Figure 13: Inverclyde Multi-Member Wards - All persons, estimated and projected, 2001-2026

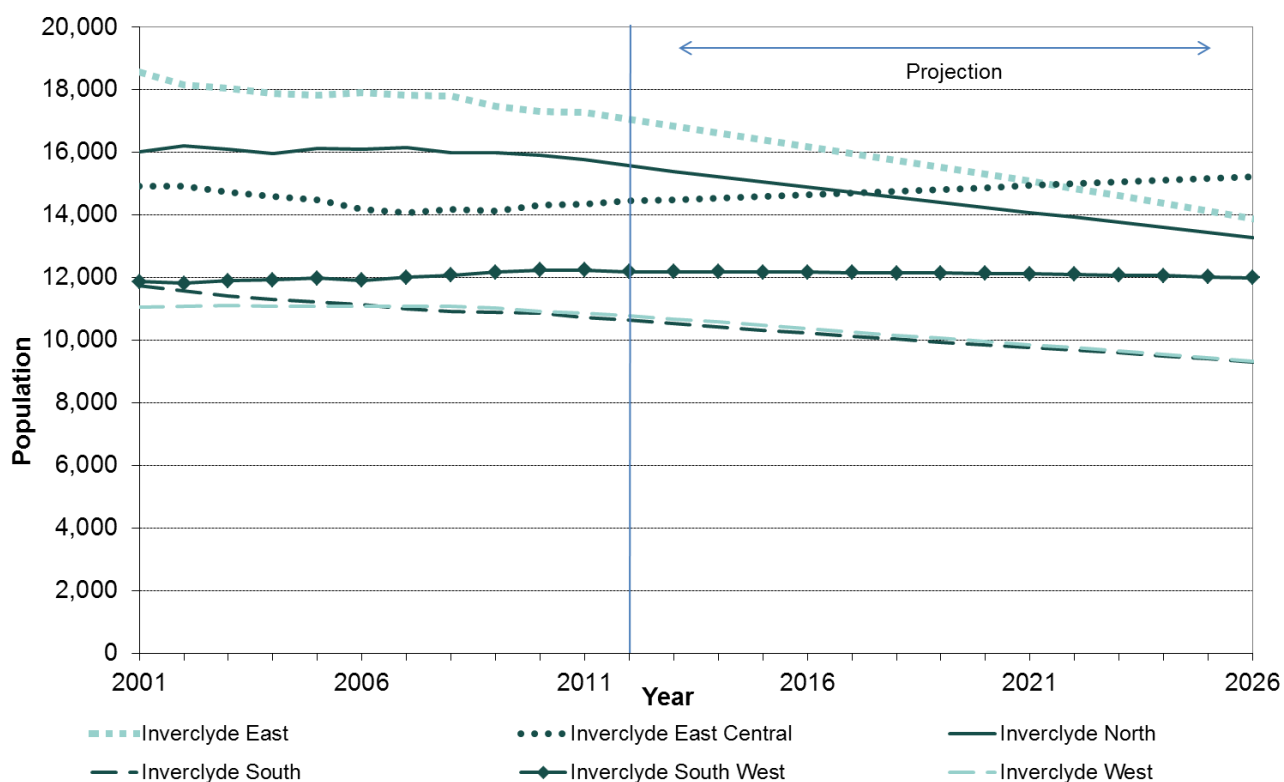
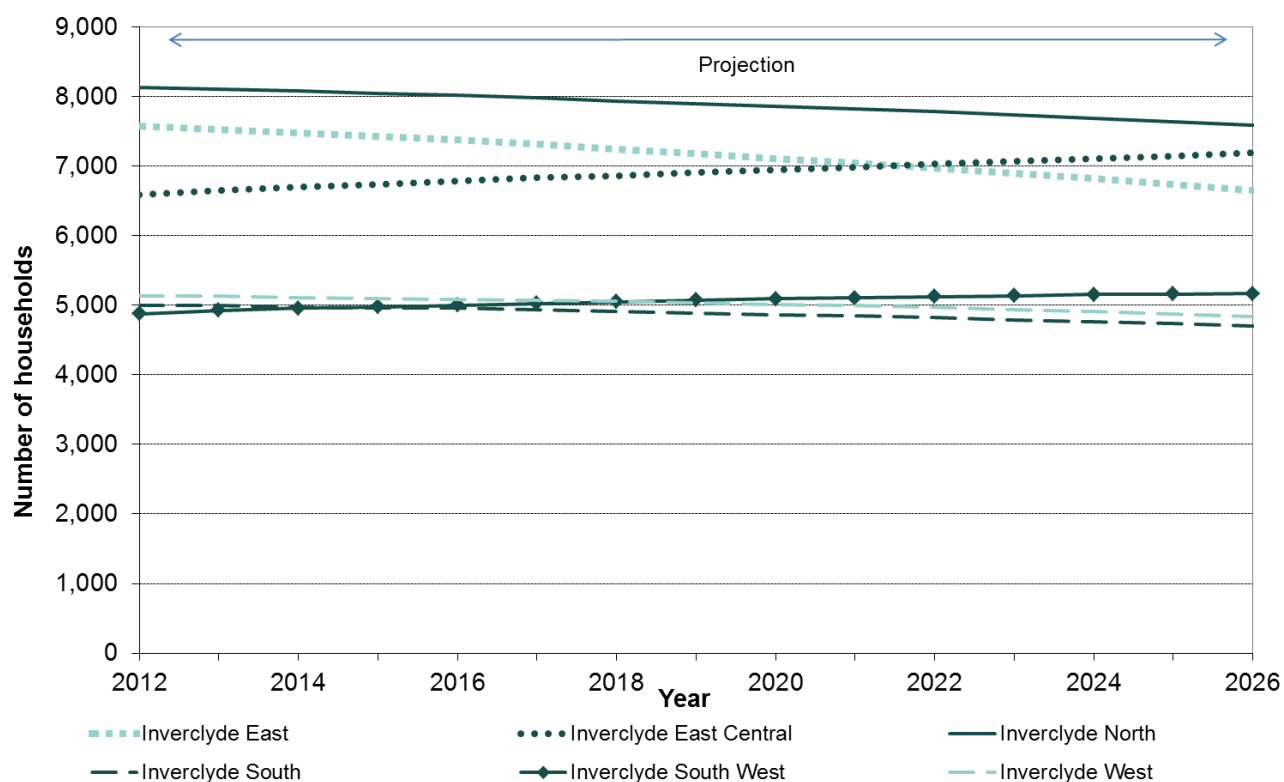


Figure 14: Inverclyde Multi-Member Wards - Number of projected households, 2012-2026



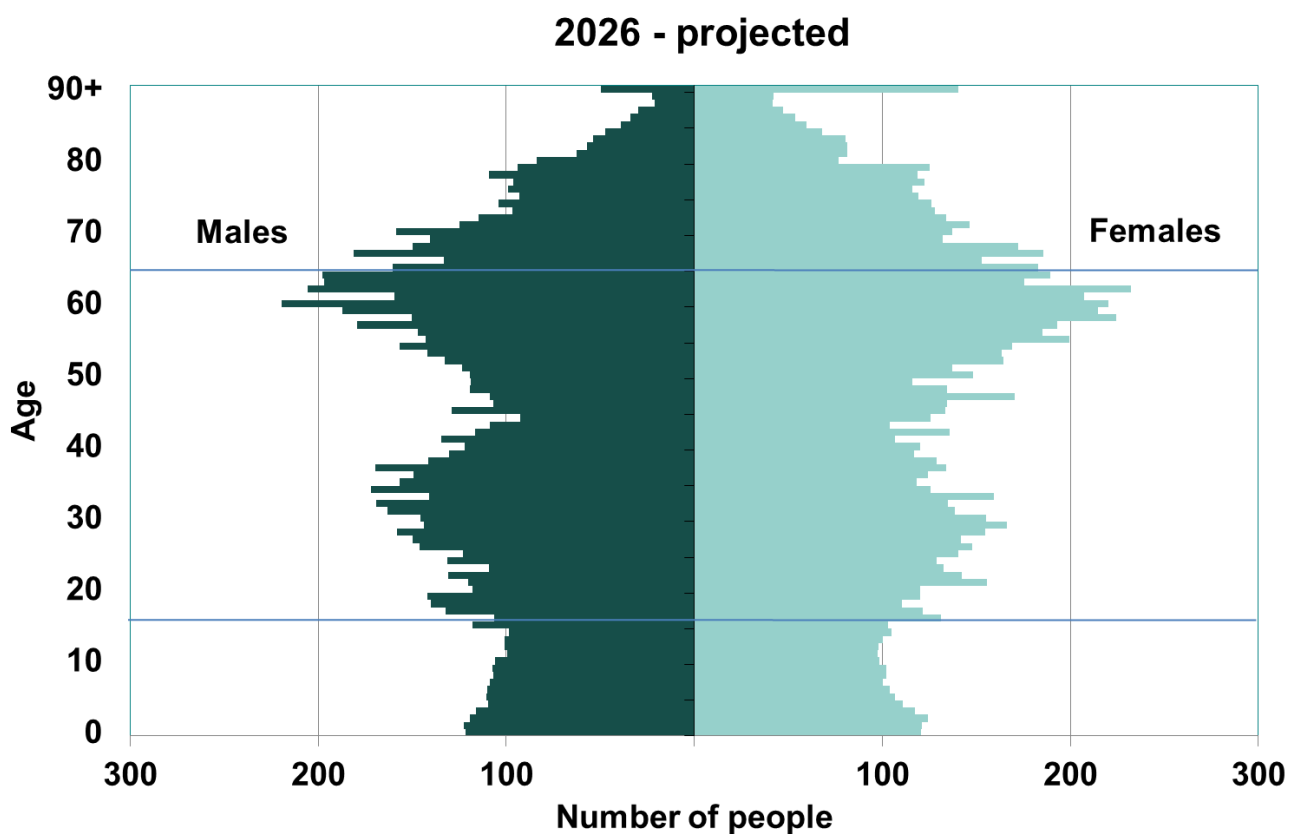
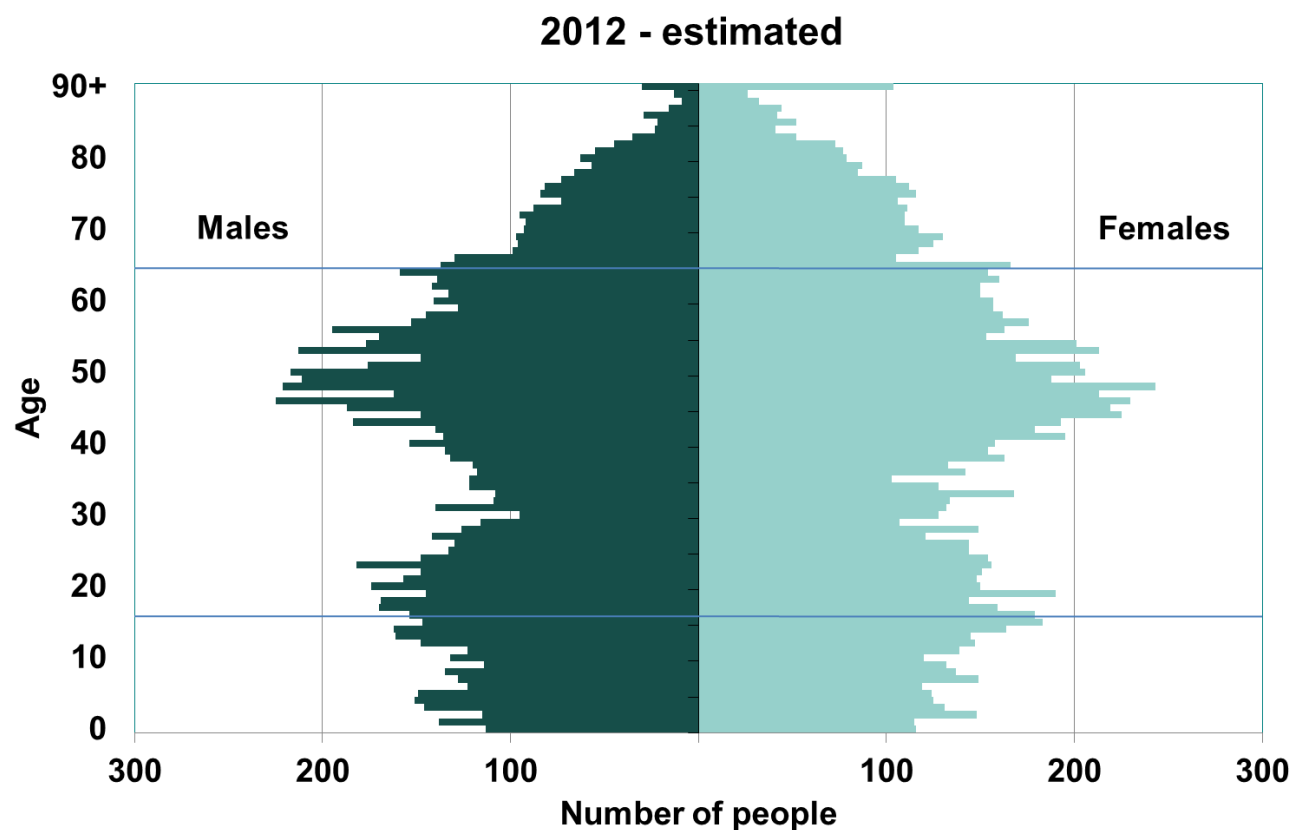
3.5 Age and sex structures within areas

- 3.5.1 A population pyramid is one way of illustrating the age and sex structure of the population. For example, [Figure 15](#) represents the population in the Levern Community Health and Care Partnership Resource area in East Renfrewshire. The first chart shows the population as estimated in mid-2012 and the second as projected in mid-2026. The chart shows that the population is projected to age. Each bar in the pyramid represents a single year of age and the length of the bar relates to the number of people of that age in the population. Illustrative lines have been added for the ages 16 and 65 to help identify particular age groups in the charts. The size and composition of the population is determined by the pattern of births, deaths and migration that has taken place in previous years.
- 3.5.2 Population pyramids provide a way to visualise some of the other key themes observed from the output of the projections. Please note that the scales of the population pyramids in this section vary between areas, so they are not directly comparable.

3.6 Areas where the ageing of cohorts is clearly visible

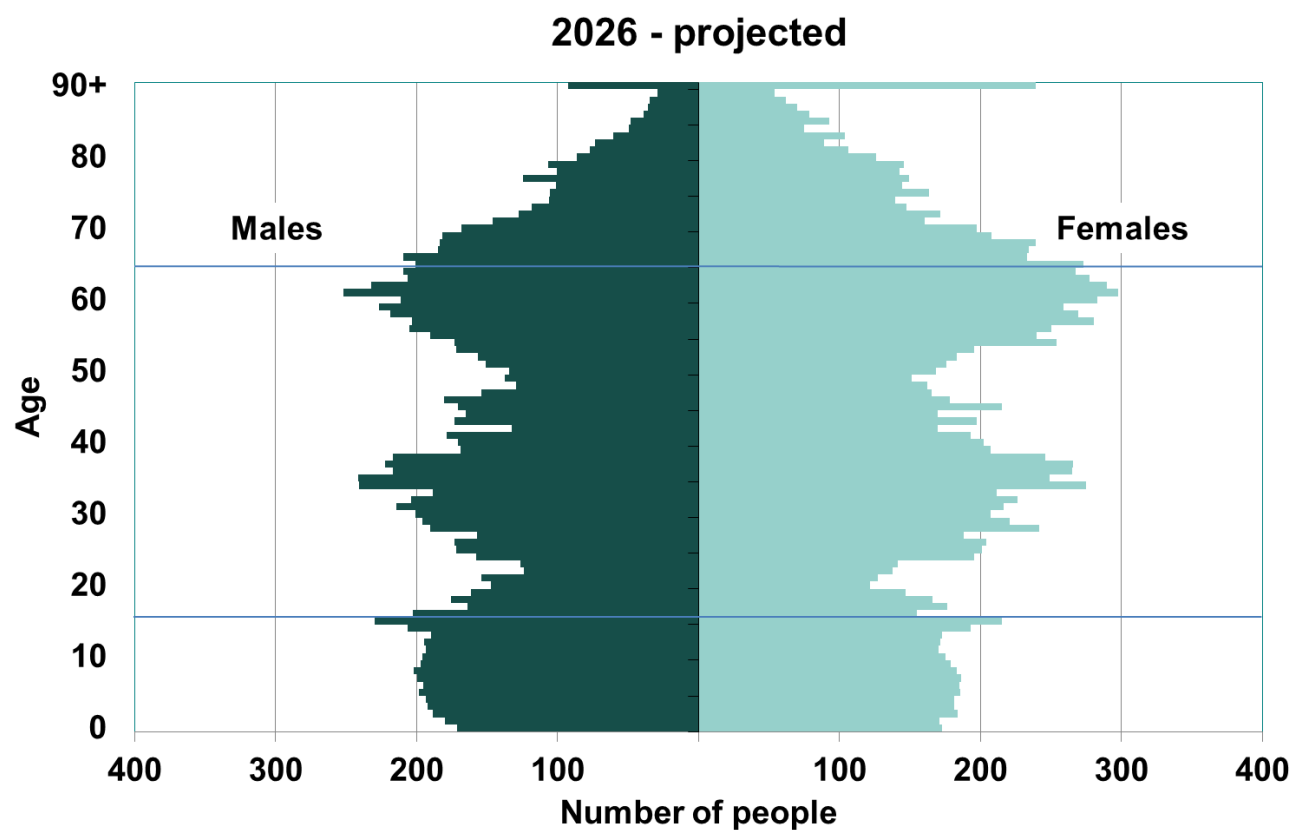
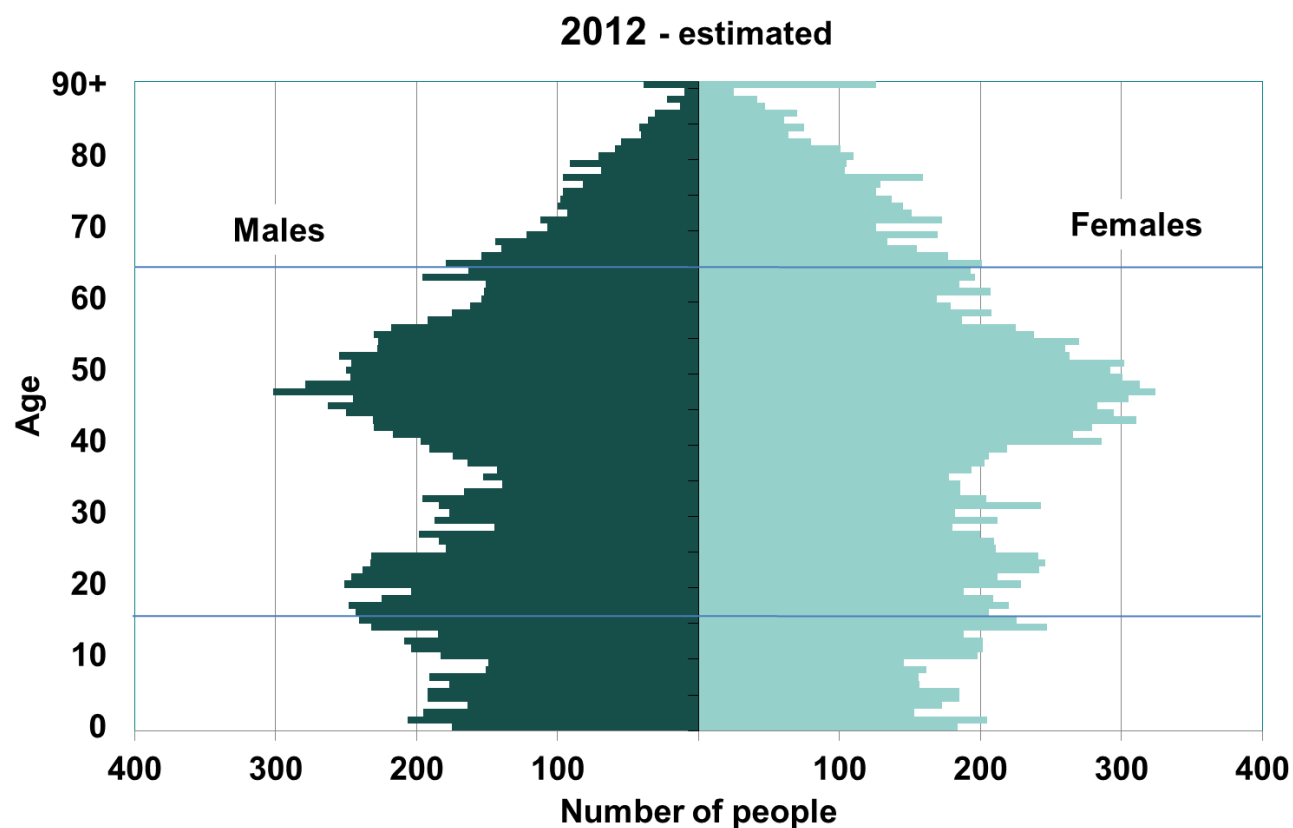
- 3.6.1 In many sub-council areas, such as in the Levern Community Health and Care Partnership Resource area in East Renfrewshire, the population has more older people by 2026 than in 2012. These differences can be seen in the population pyramids for 2012 and 2026 in [Figure 15](#) which show cohorts of people ageing as they get older over time.

Figure 15: Population age/sex structure for Levern Community Health and Care Partnership Resource area, East Renfrewshire, estimated and projected



- 3.6.2 Another example showing the ageing of cohorts can be seen in the Baillieston ward area in Glasgow City, [Figure 16](#). This area also reflects the well-known projected increase in the population of people aged 90 and over. There are projected to be more people aged 90 and over in 2026 than in 2012 and the figure also shows that there are more women than men at very old ages. This partly reflects the lower life expectancy for men compared with women.

Figure 16: Population age/sex structure for Baillieston Multi-Member Ward, Glasgow City, estimated and projected

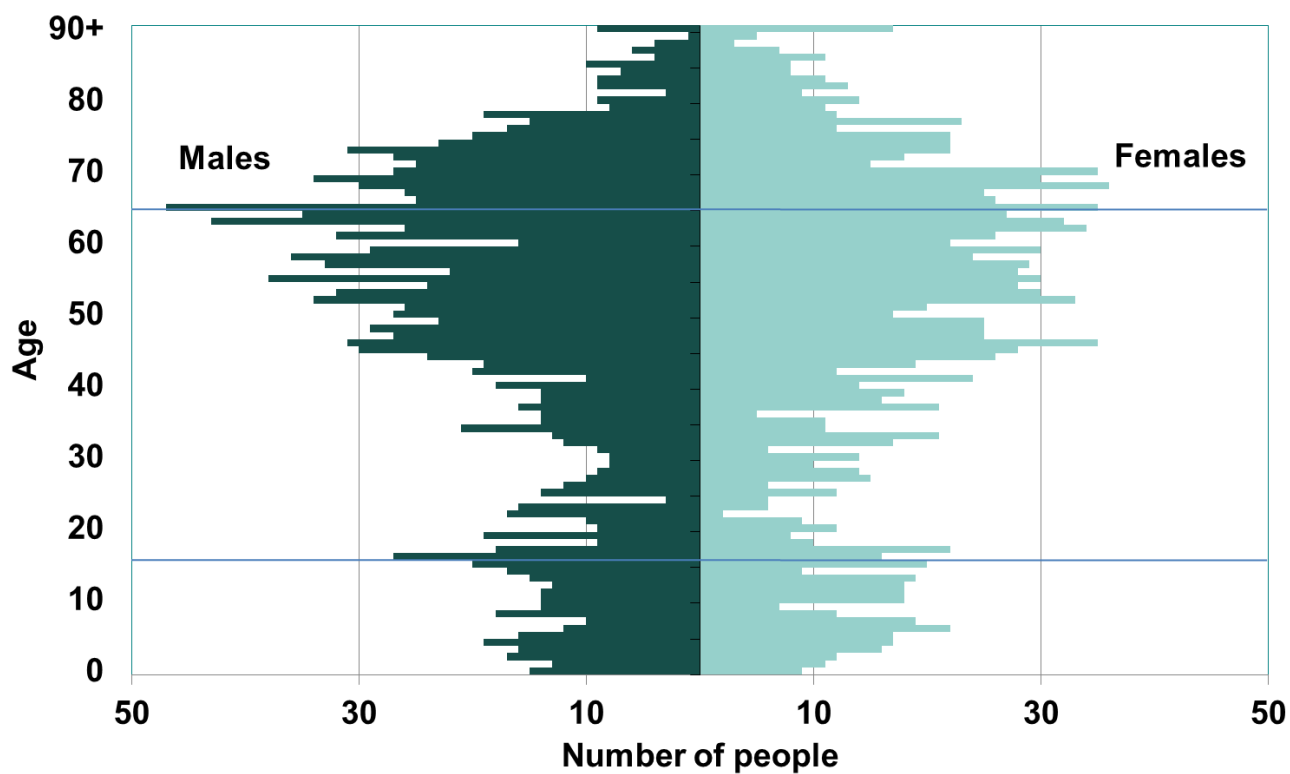


3.7 Small areas

- 3.7.1 In smaller areas the effect of recent trends in fertility, mortality and migration can be exaggerated. This can be due to the fact that absolute numbers of assumed migrants, as used in the methodology for these projections, can become a more significant proportion of the population. This effect can be magnified in small areas with declining populations. Migration levels can have dramatic visual effects on the results because of the differences in past migration trends between males and females and because of the volatility of the small numbers migrating. The volatility in the numbers migrating relative to small populations results in peaks and troughs in the population at certain ages.
- 3.7.2 It is for these reasons that extra care should be taken when interpreting projections for small areas. Please note the scale on [Figure 17](#) and [Figure 18](#) and the small numbers of people shown. This effect can be seen in the Isles Housing Market Area in the Orkney Islands as shown in [Figure 17](#), which had a 2012 mid-year population estimate (MYE) of 3,313 and also in Islay, Jura & Colonsay Housing Market Area within Argyll & Bute council area ([Figure 18](#)), which had a 2012 MYE of 3,447 people.

Figure 17: Population age/sex structure for Isles Housing Market Area, Orkney Islands, estimated and projected

2012 - estimated



2026 - projected

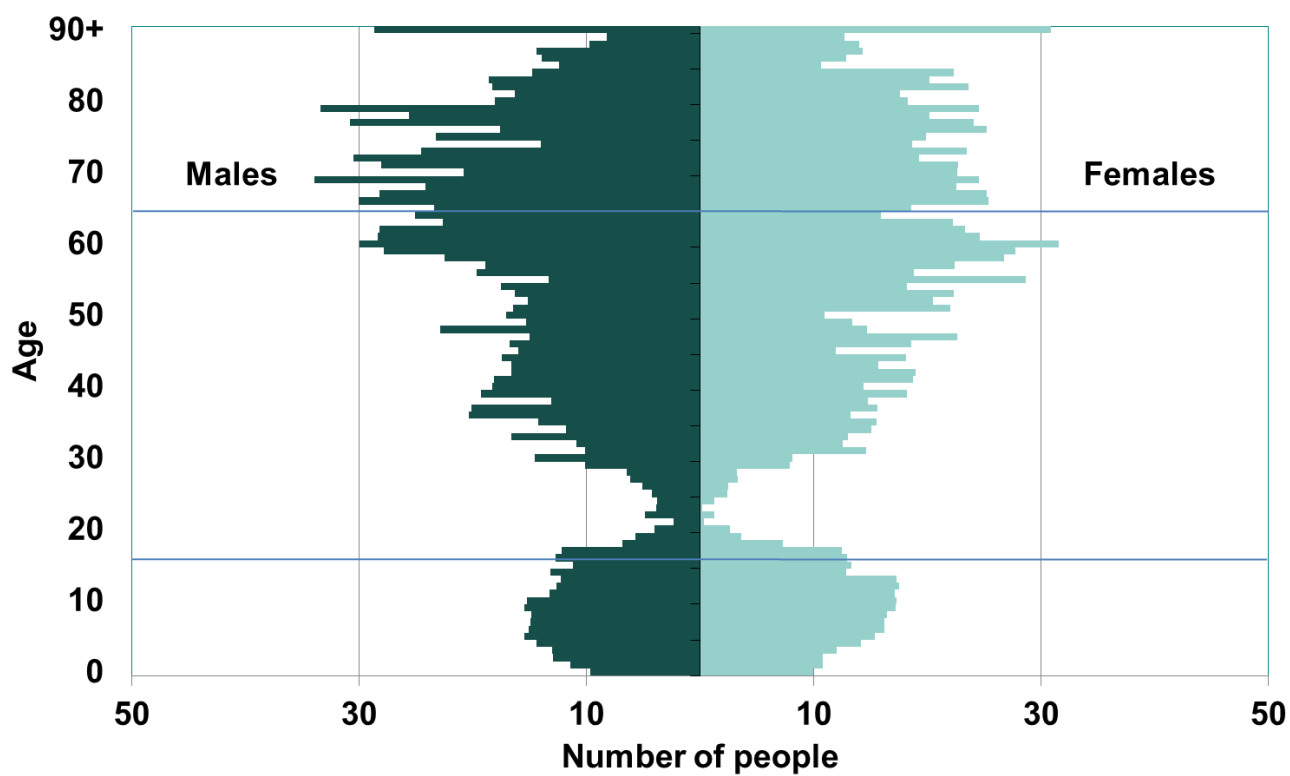
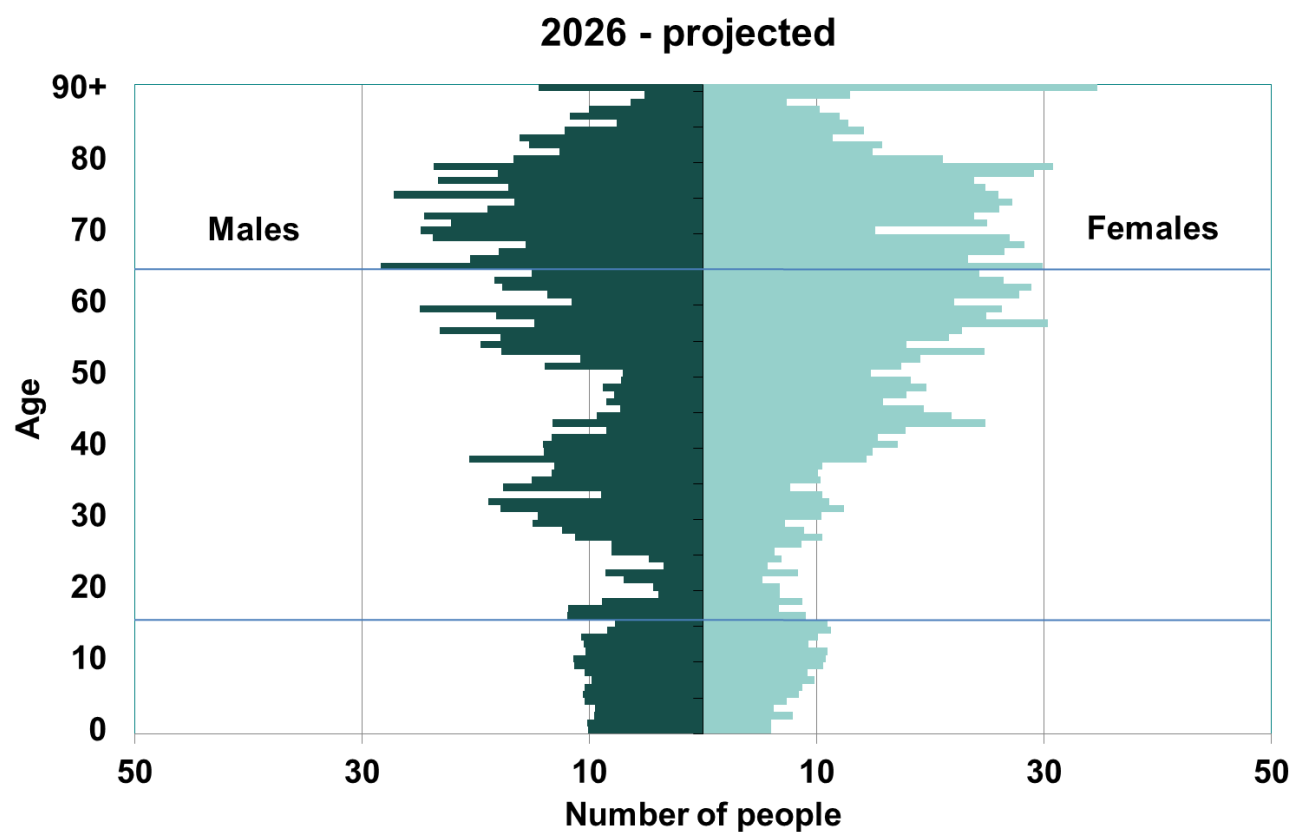
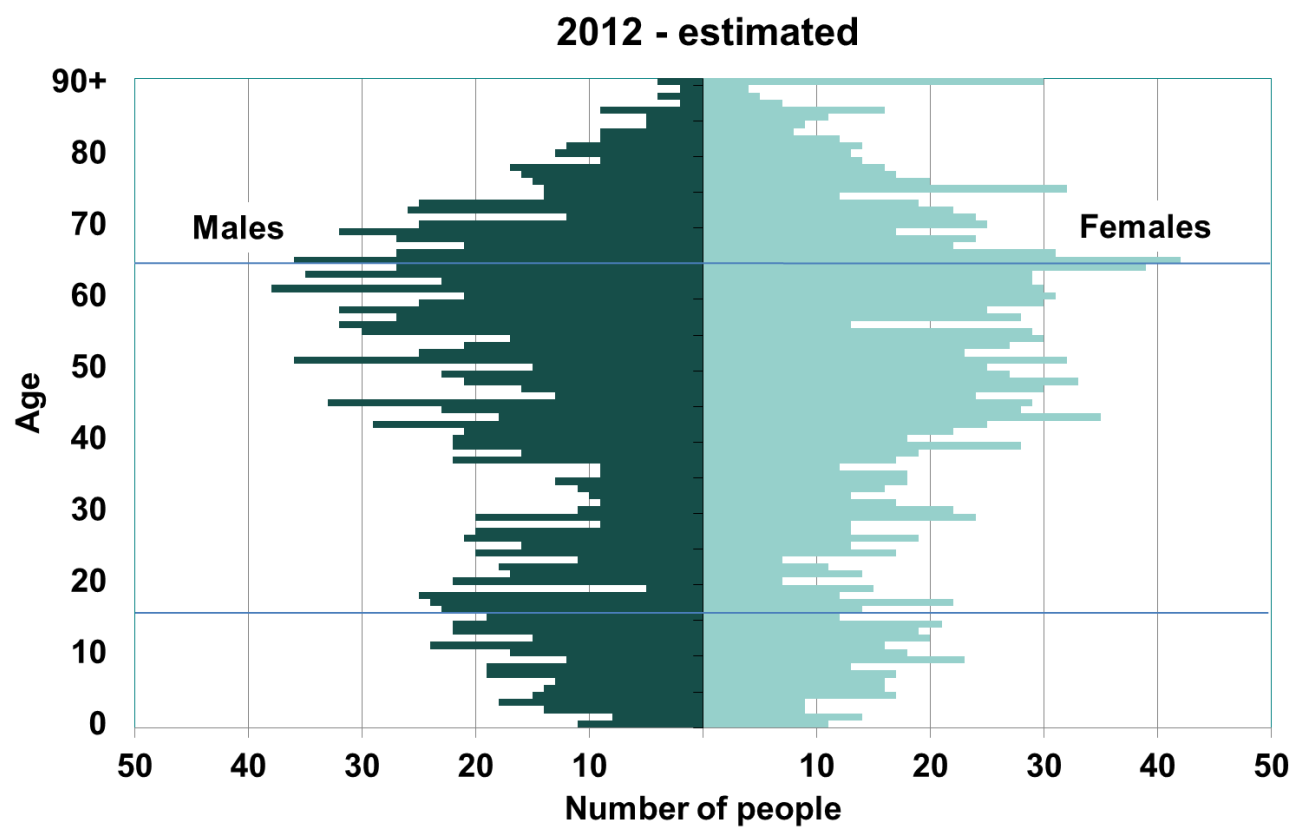
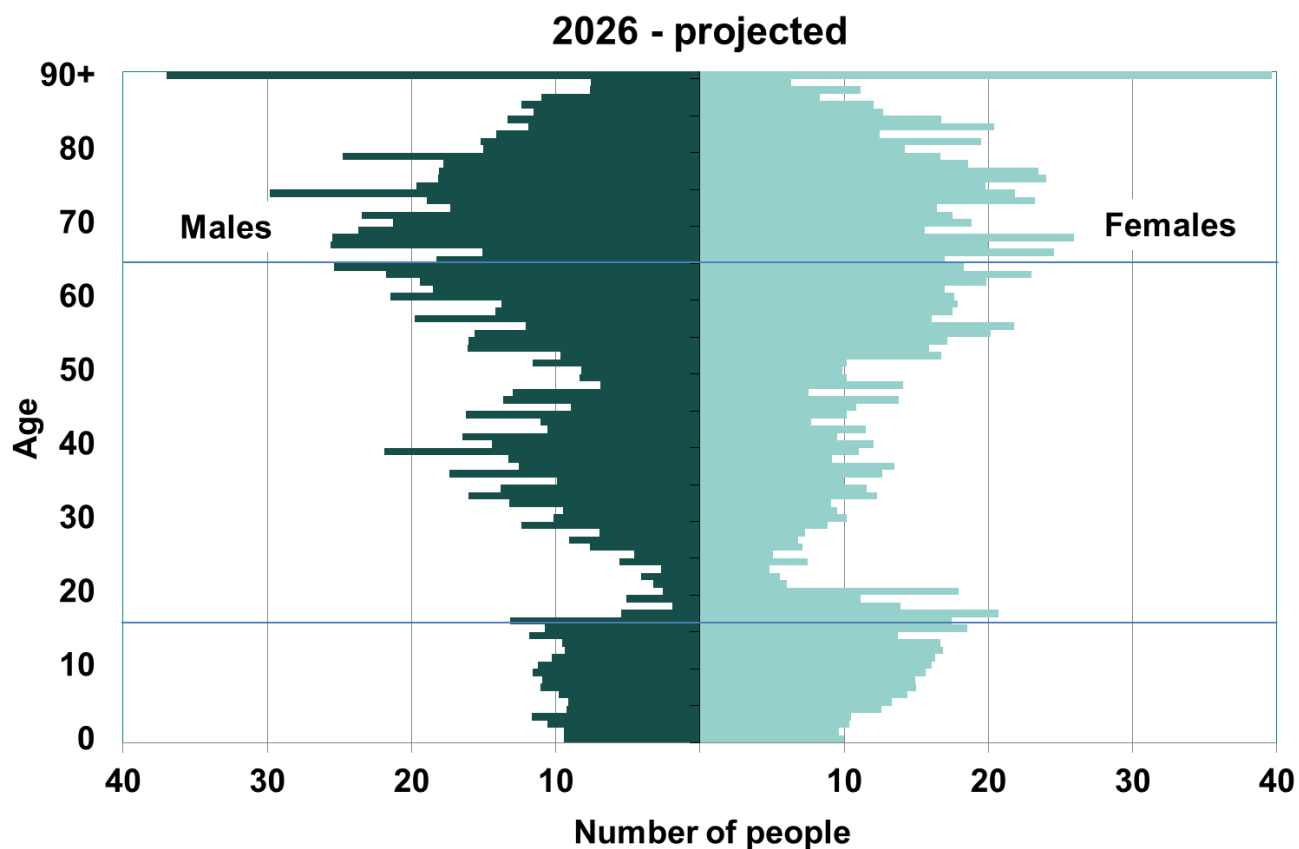
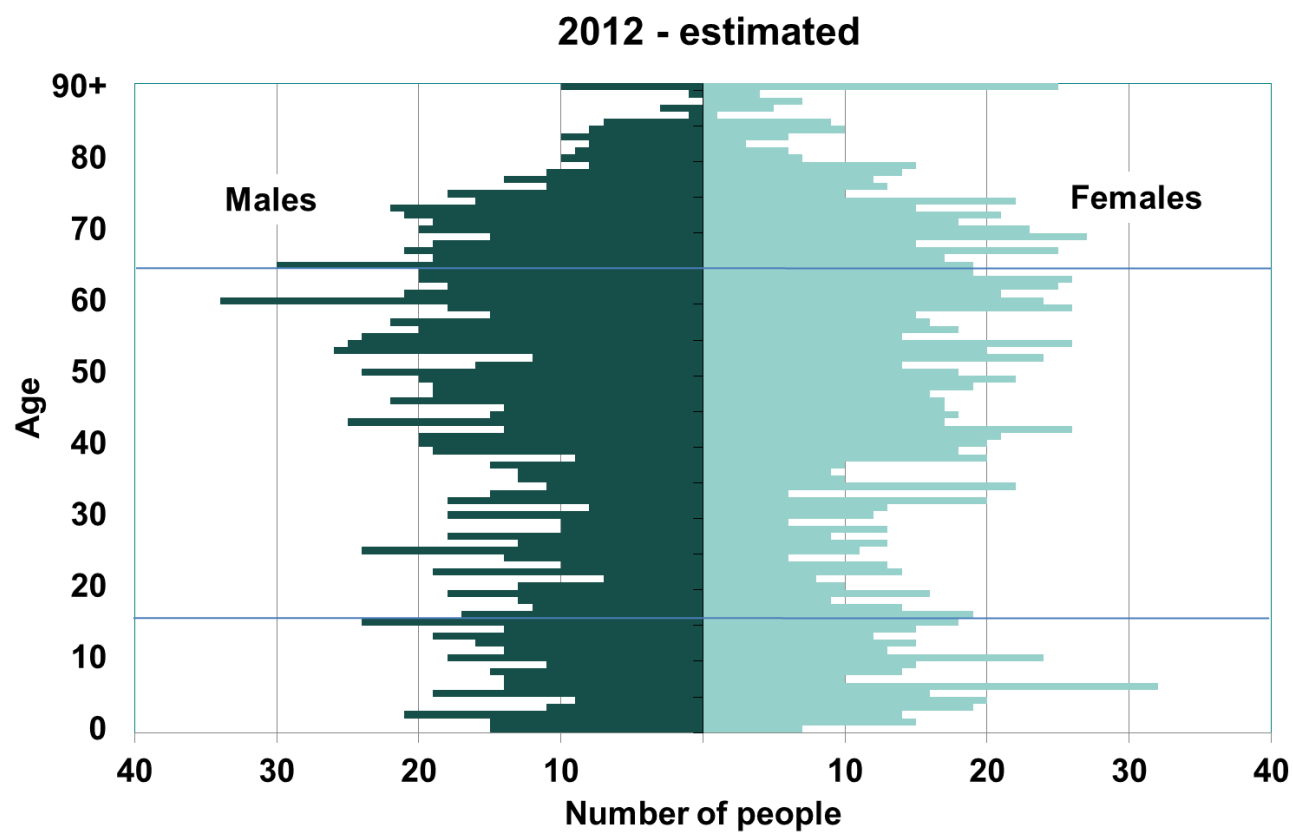


Figure 18: Population age/sex structure for Islay, Jura & Colonsay Housing Market Area, Argyll & Bute, estimated and projected



- 3.7.3 The projection for the North Isles ward in Shetland ([Figure 19](#)), with a 2012 MYE of 2,828, shows that differences in migration between males and females can have a bigger impact for small areas. Recent trends in the balance between male and female migration (which are based on small movements that vary from year to year) are also projected forward, resulting in differences between the number of males and females for some ages in the future.

Figure 19: Population age/sex structure for North Isles Multi-Member Ward, Shetland Islands, estimated and projected

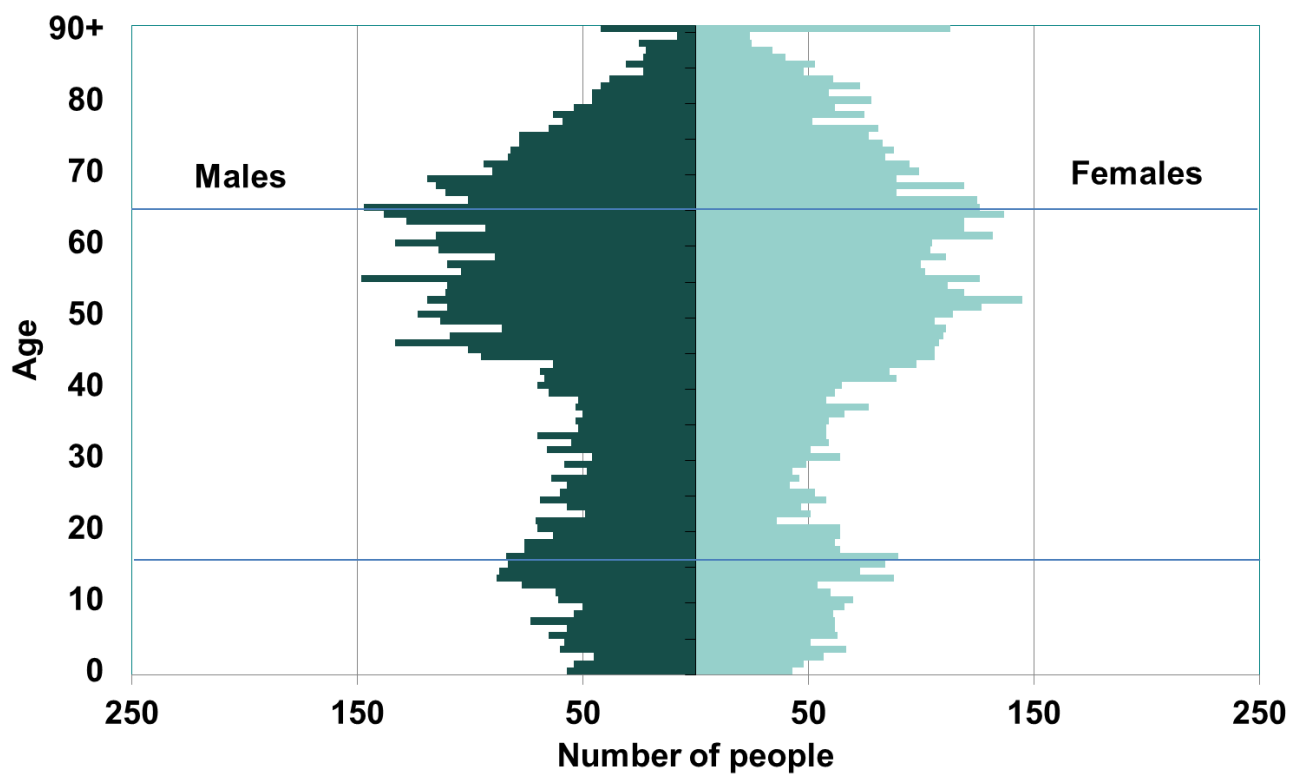


3.8 Areas that are projected to experience growth in the older population

- 3.8.1 Scotland's proportion of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by the year 2026 from 17 per cent in 2012 to 22 per cent. The sub-council area projections clearly show that some areas are projected to experience more growth in the older population than other areas. For some smaller, more rural sub-council areas such as the Sutherland Housing Market Area in Highland ([Figure 20](#)) and the Mid Berwickshire Multi-Member Ward area in the Scottish Borders ([Figure 21](#)), more than a third (36 per cent and 34 per cent respectively) of their population is projected to be aged 65 and over by 2026.

Figure 20: Population age/sex structure for Sutherland Housing Market Area, Highland, estimated and projected

2012 - estimated



2026 - projected

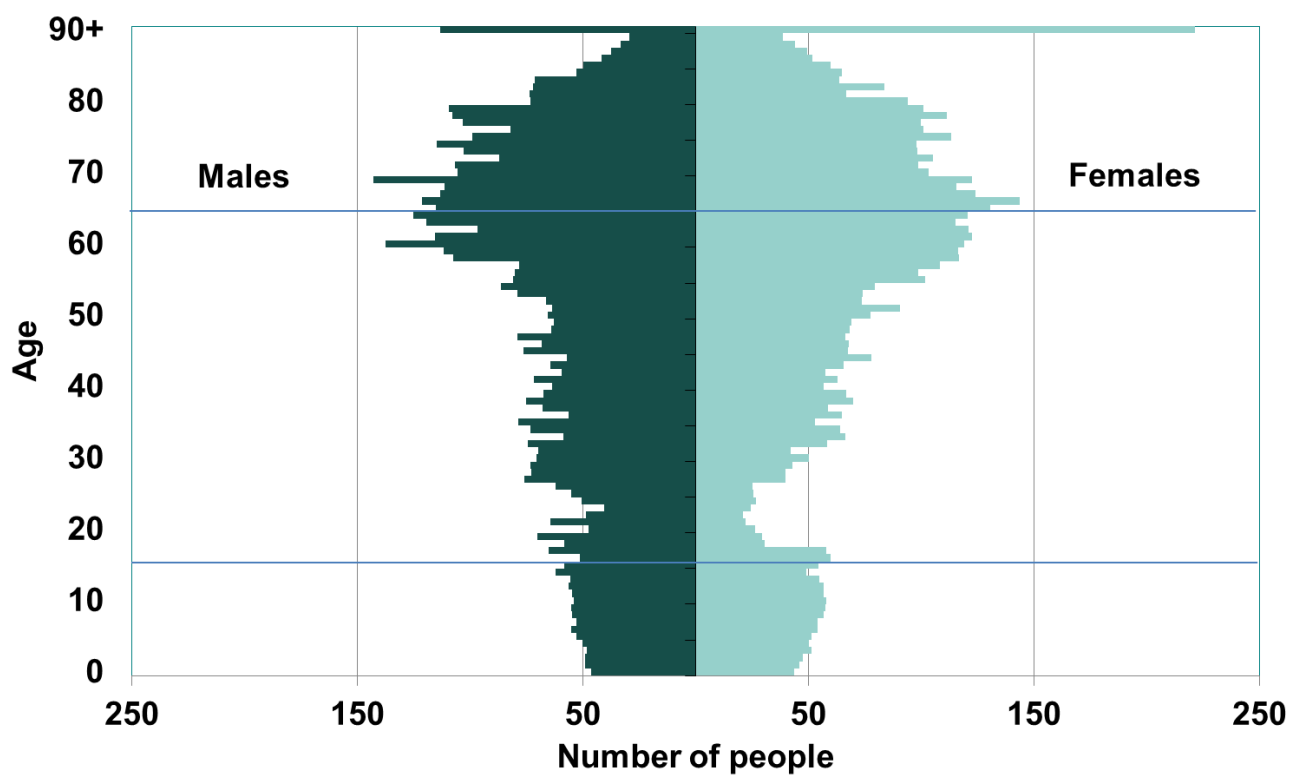
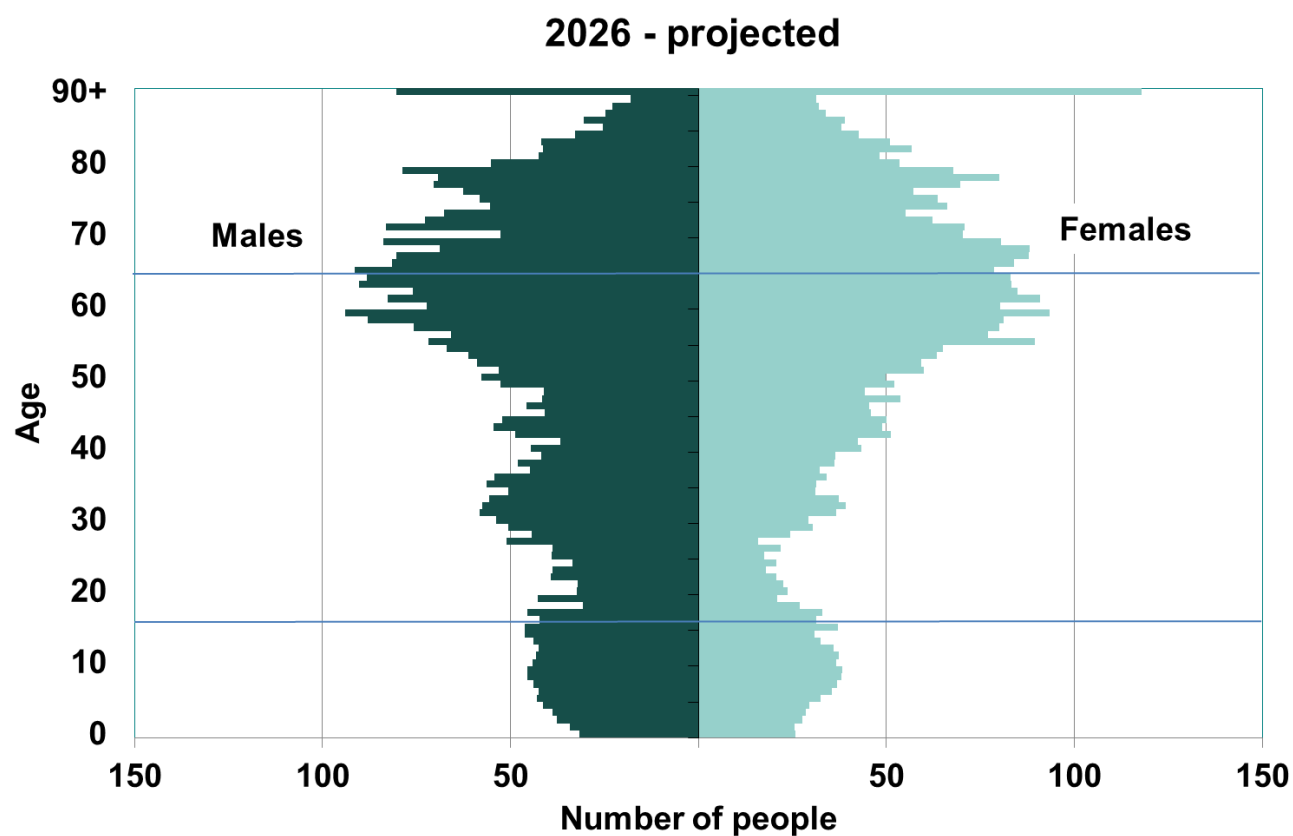
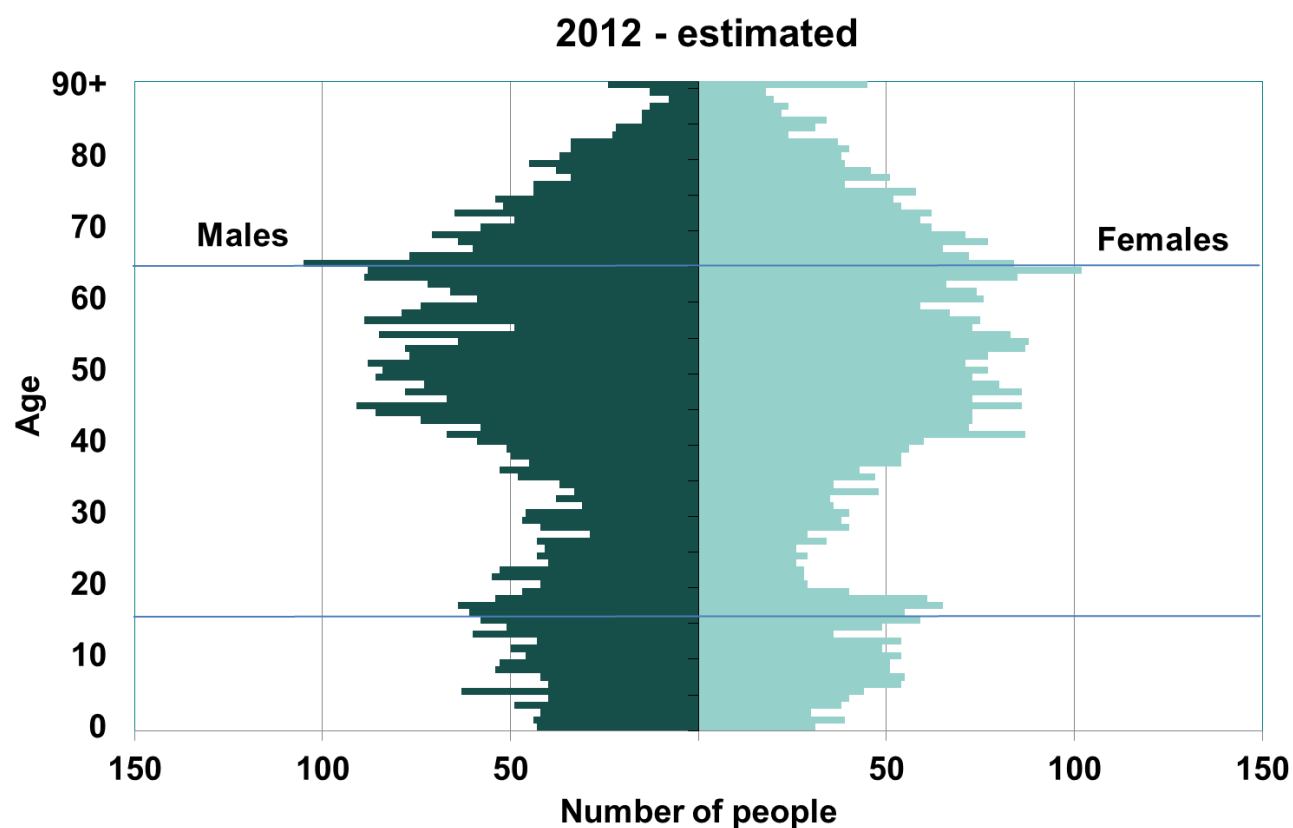


Figure 21: Population age/sex structure for Mid Berwickshire Multi-Member Ward, Scottish Borders, estimated and projected



3.9 Special populations

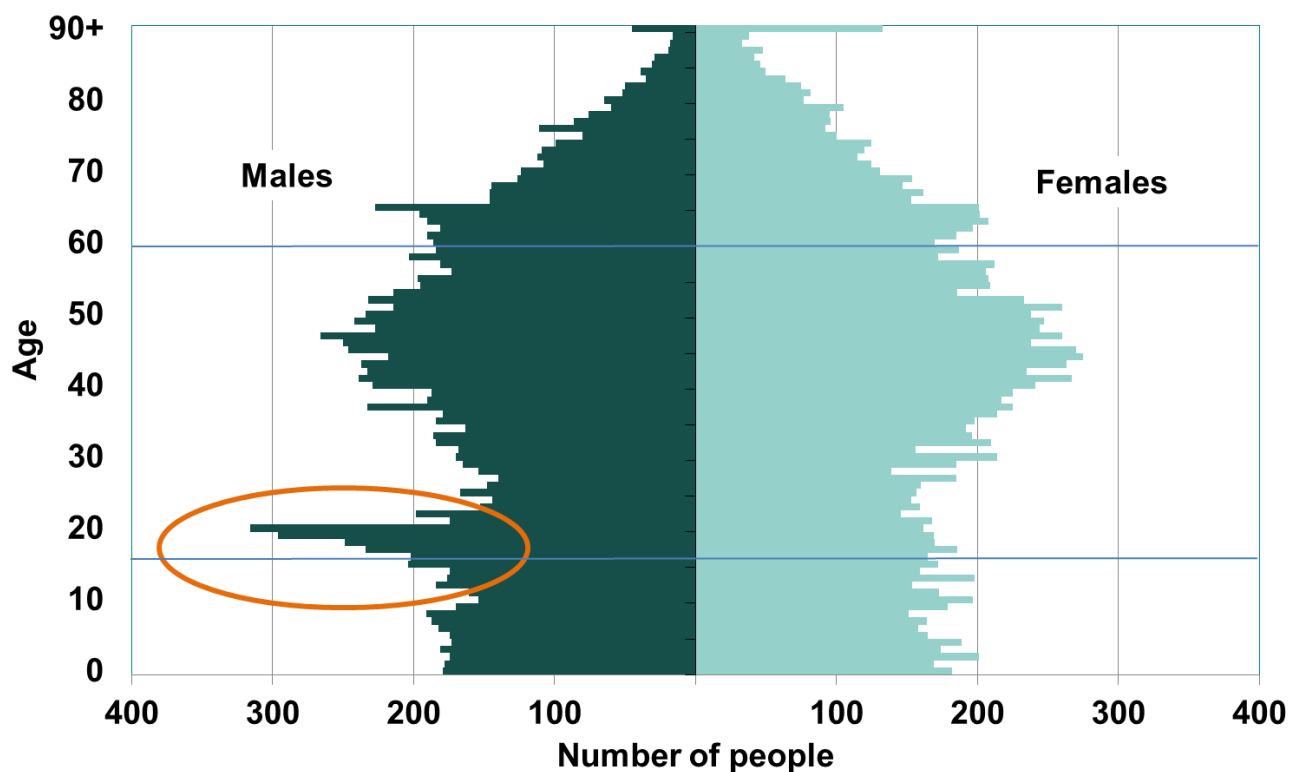
- 3.9.1 The presence of significant numbers of people referred to as special populations such as prisoners, students and people living in armed forces bases can have a large impact on the age and sex structure of the population of sub-council areas.

3.10 Prisoners

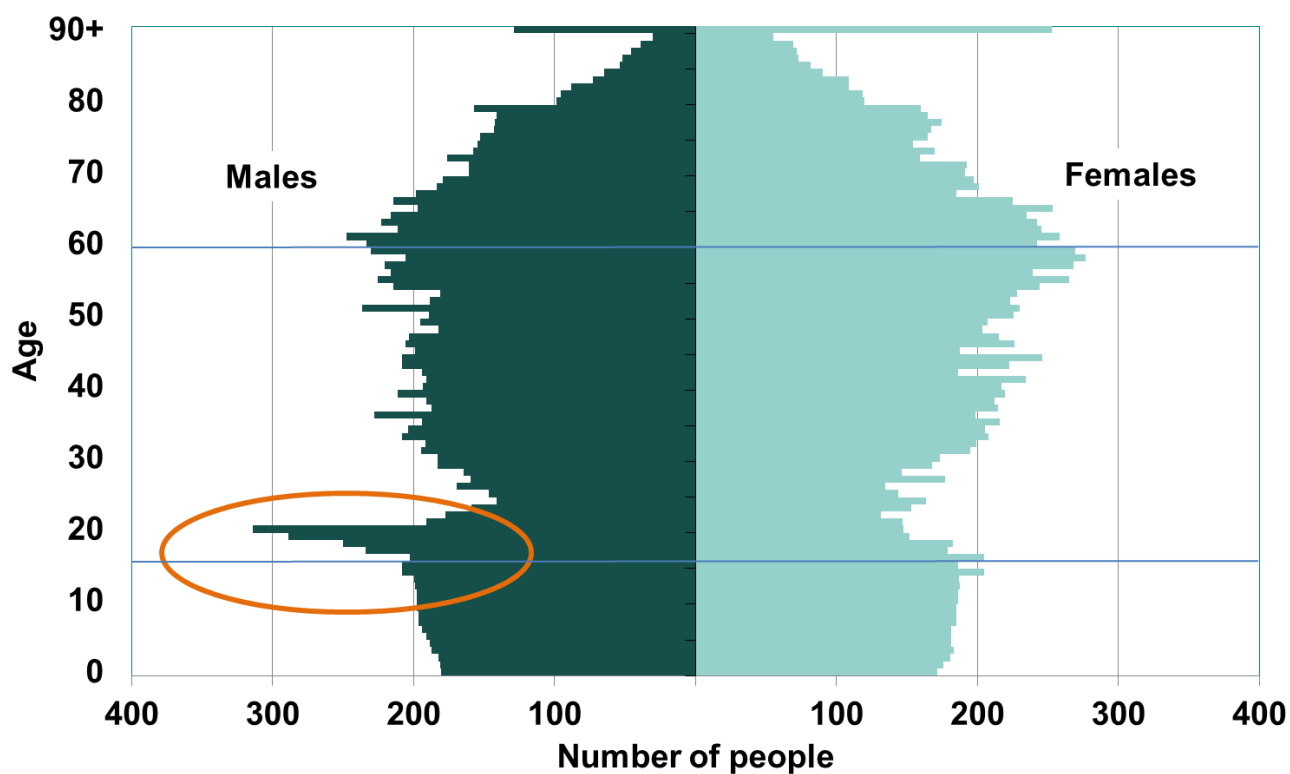
- 3.10.1 As data on prison location and the numbers of prisoners is known, this data was used in the projections for the relevant areas. [Figure 22](#) shows how the population of Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution Polmont in Falkirk council area is prevented from ageing-on over the projection period by being treated as a special population. As it is a young offenders' institution, the population usually arrives to the Polmont and Rural South area between ages 16-20 and leaves by age 21. This can be clearly seen in the population pyramid for this area (circled). Without this adjustment to the projections the area would have too many men at older ages going forward.

Figure 22: Population age/sex structure for Polmont and Rural South Sub-council area, Falkirk, estimated and projected

2012 - estimated



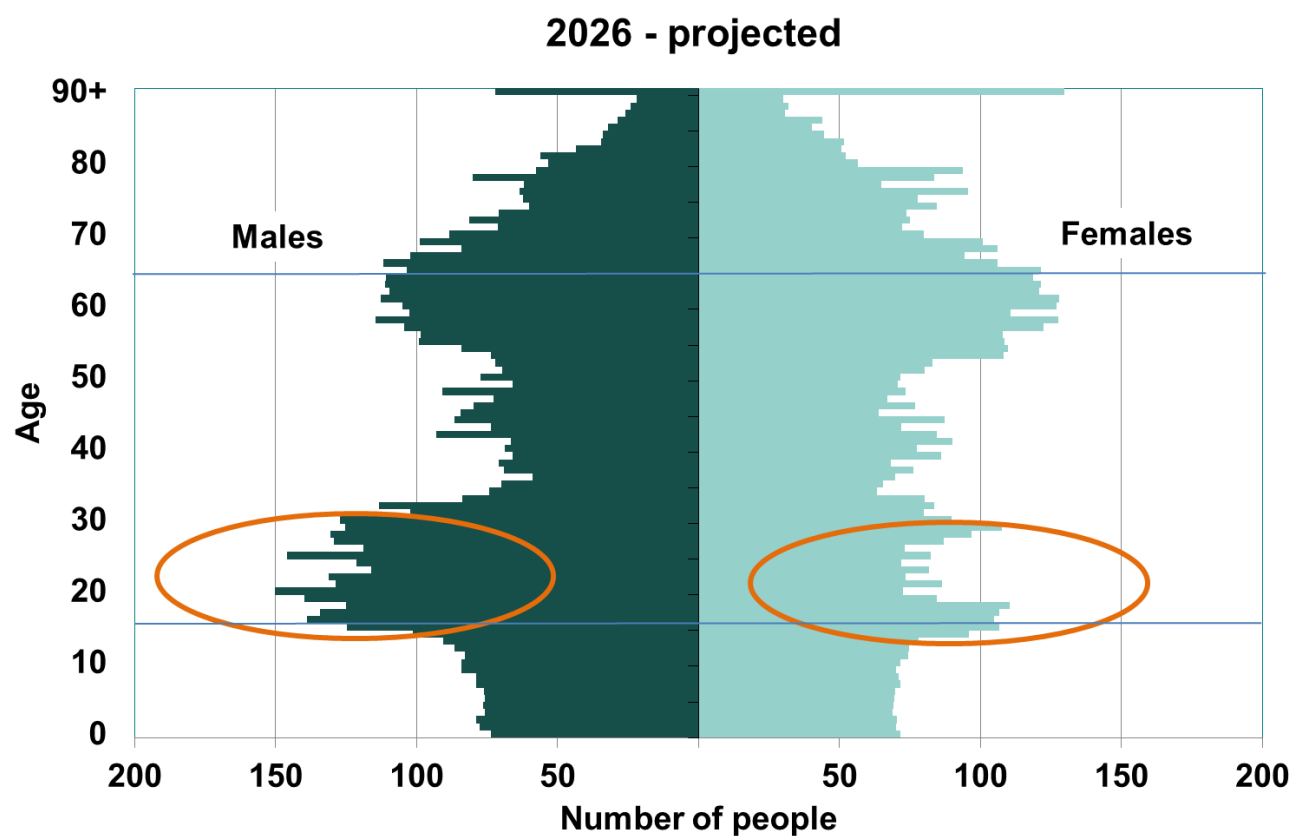
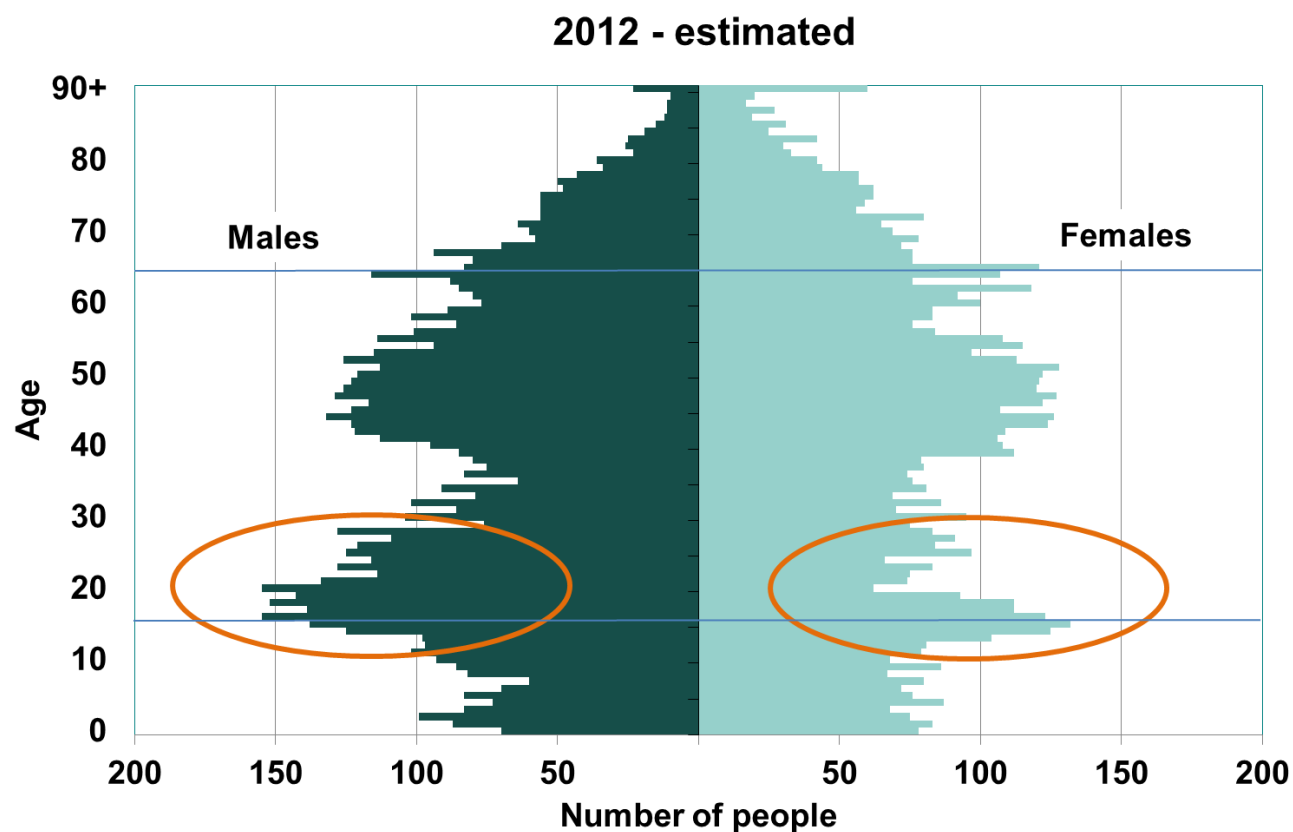
2026 - projected



3.11 Armed forces

- 3.11.1 The presence of armed forces bases can also affect the age and sex structure of the population in some sub-council areas. For example in the Heldon and Laich ward in Moray ([Figure 23](#)), the armed forces are visible in the population age structure especially for young adult males and also to a lesser degree for young adult females. By assuming the armed forces will likely retain the same age structure throughout the projection, their presence can be observed in the population pyramid for 2026 at the same ages as in the 2012 base year. The relevant population is circled on the population pyramids in [Figure 23](#).

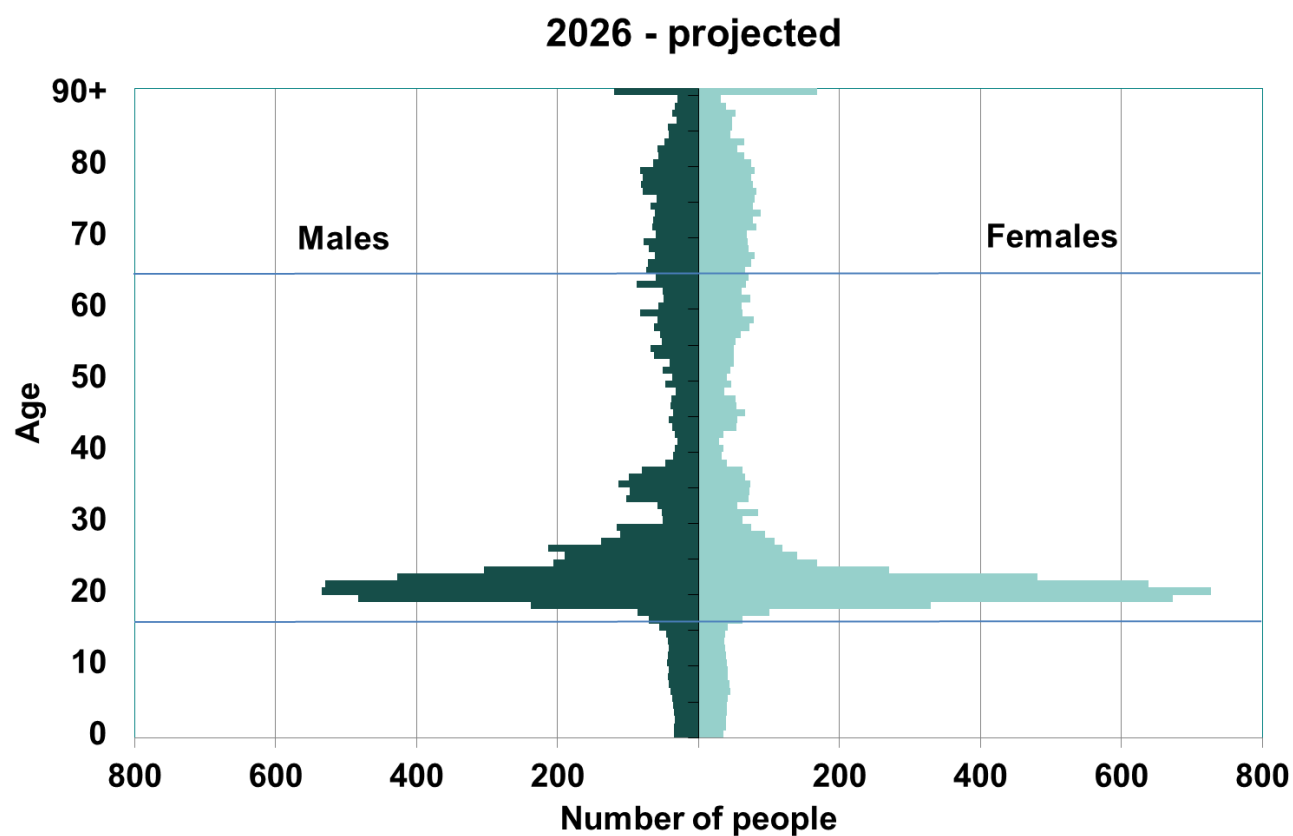
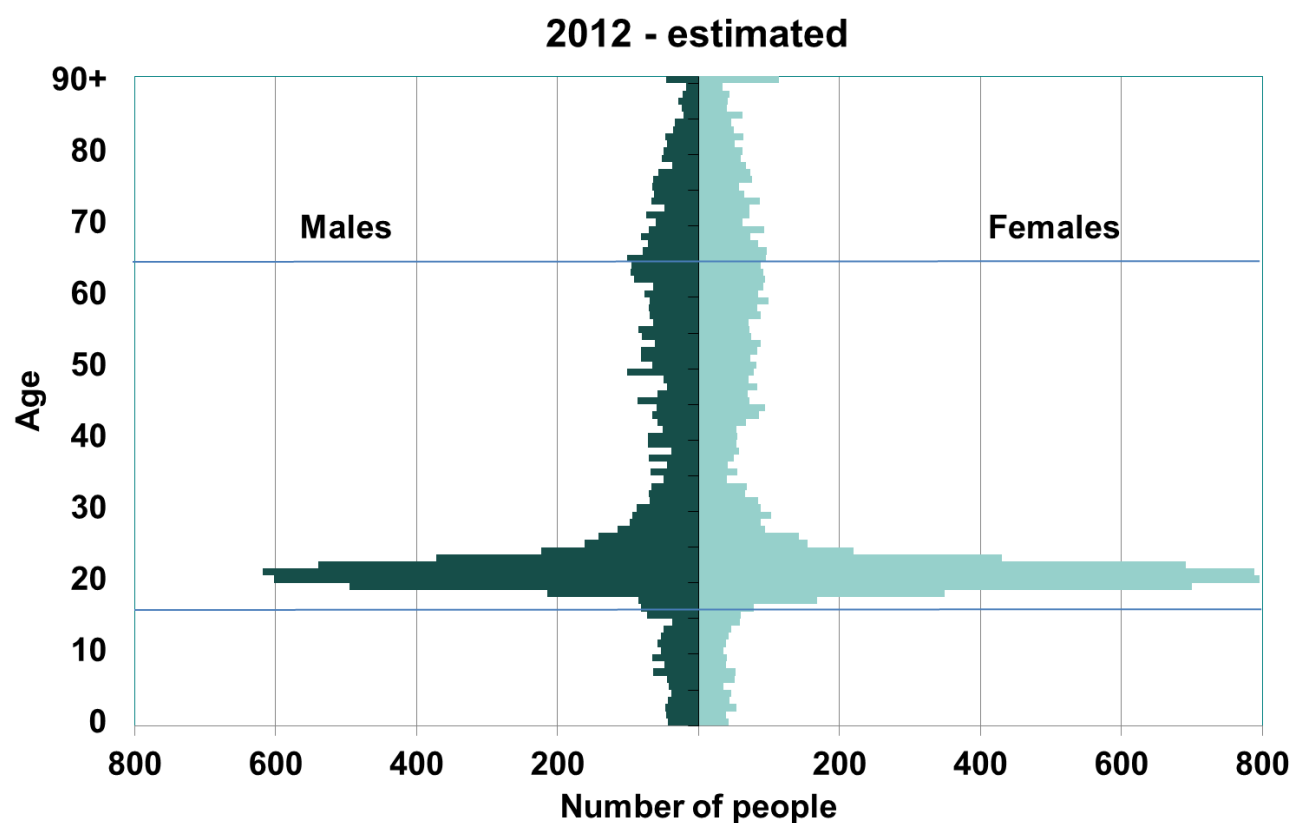
Figure 23: Population age/sex structure for Heldon and Laich Multi-Member Ward, Moray, estimated and projected



3.12 Students

- 3.12.1 Using the special population adjustment for areas with a high proportion of students was found to improve the projections for some of the sub-council areas. If an adjustment was not made, recent growth in the population caused by an increase in the number of students was projected to continue which had an impact on fertility and birth rates as this cohort aged and began to have children. Recent increases in the number of students meant that these people were estimated as in-migrants to a sub-council area, but not all were estimated as out-migrants as their studies had not yet finished. The method used a recent average of estimated student numbers and assumed it to be constant for the projection period. Making an adjustment for students prevented the student population from ageing-on during the projection. This can be seen in [Figure 24](#) for the St. Andrews ward area in Fife.

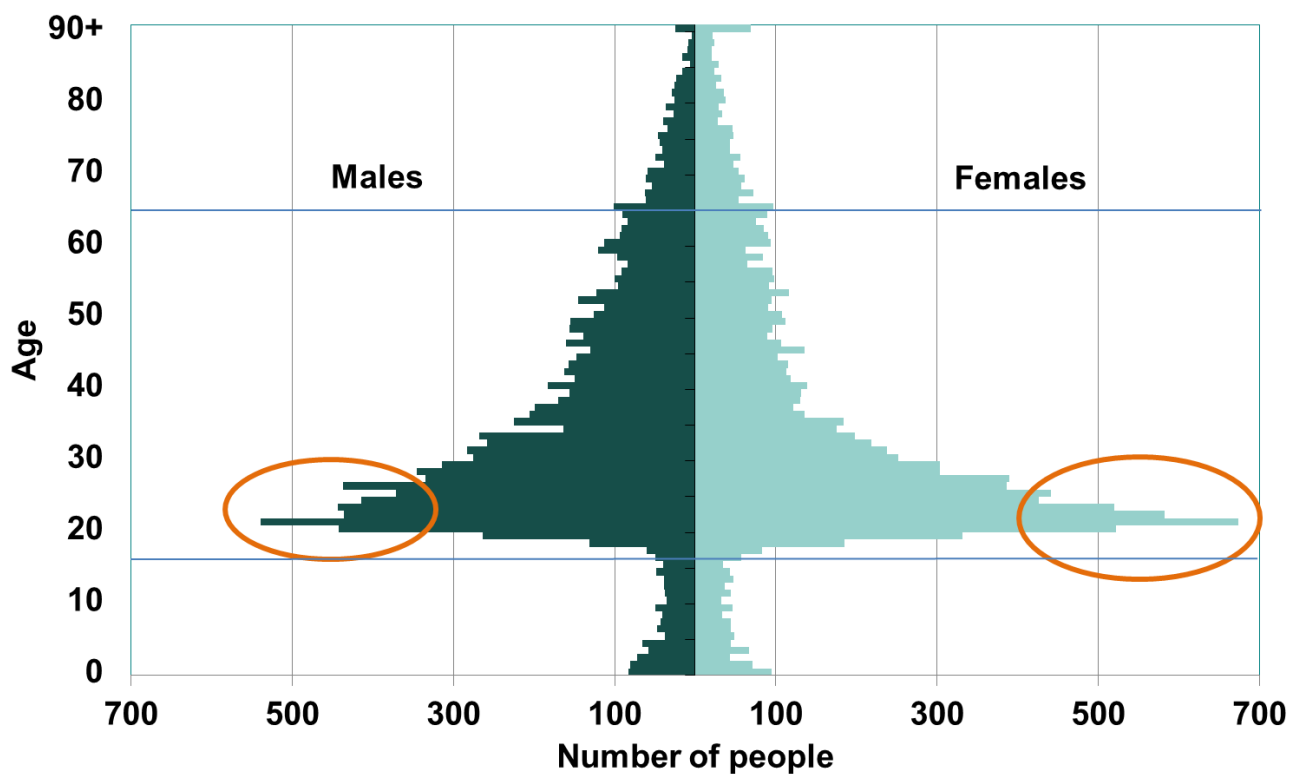
Figure 24: Population age/sex structure for St. Andrews Multi-Member Ward, Fife, estimated and projected



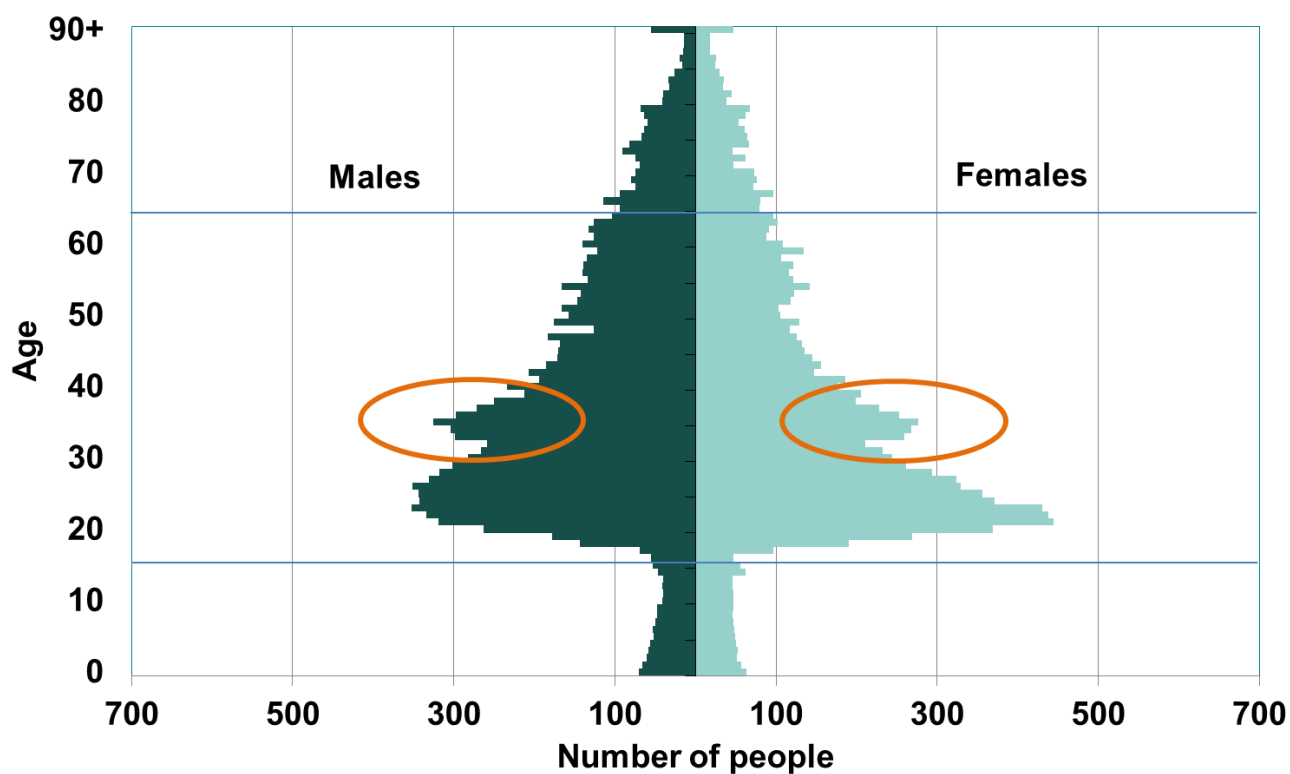
- 3.12.2 Due to the lack of quality of data on students and their location it was not always possible to prevent students ageing-on in the projection for all areas. This was especially found to be the case for the largest student council areas in Scotland, Glasgow City and the City of Edinburgh. [Figure 25](#) shows how some of the student population ages-on in the City Centre ward area in Edinburgh. Some of the young, mainly student, population for males and females in 2012 is circled on the population pyramid and circled again in 2026 to show this cohort ageing-on. If these projections were to be produced again it is recommended that further work should be undertaken to improve on the adjustment used in student areas.

Figure 25: Population age/sex structure for City Centre Multi-Member Ward, Edinburgh City, estimated and projected

2012 - estimated



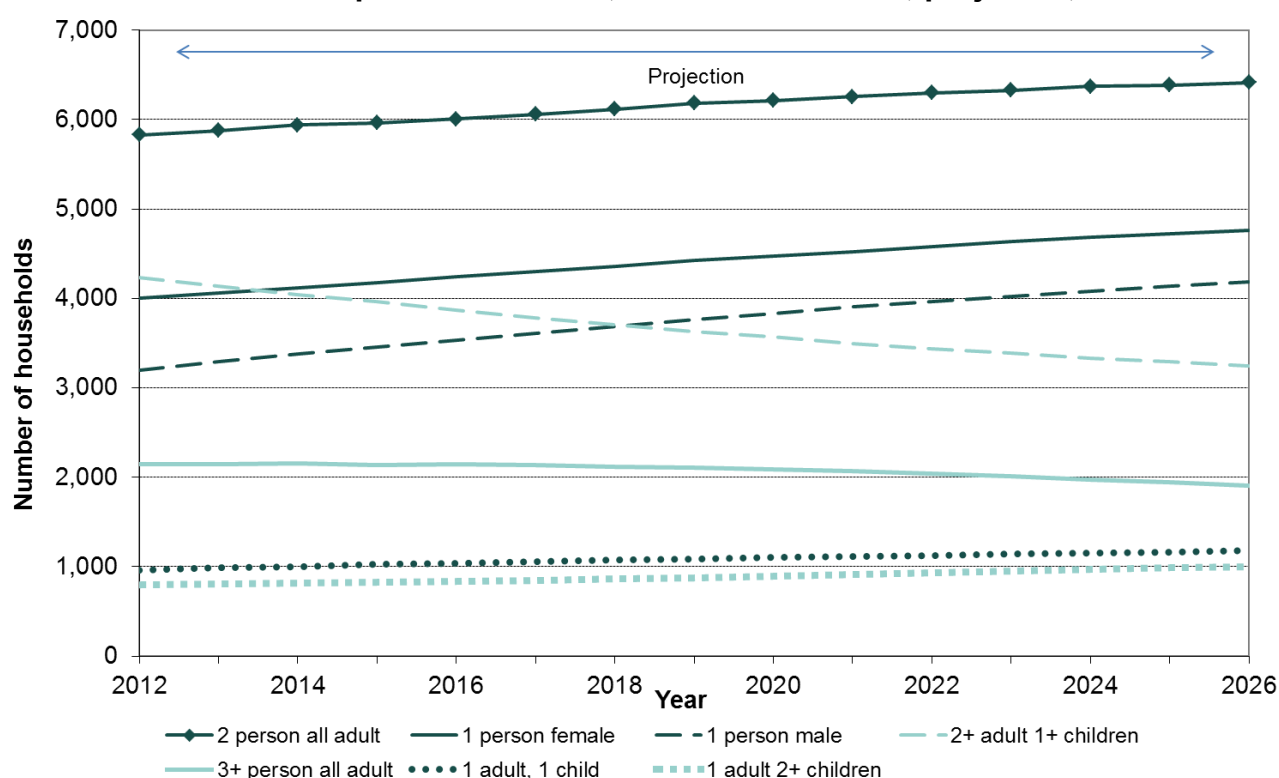
2026 - projected



3.13 Household types

- 3.13.1 The household projections include figures on the number of households of different types (based on the number of adults and children in the household), and age structure (based on the age of the 'head' of household, who is normally the first adult included on the census form). Figure 26 illustrates the figures on household types, for Lavern Community Health and Care Partnership Resource Area in East Renfrewshire. This illustrates a pattern seen more widely across Scotland, with increases in the number of smaller households (containing just one or two adults), and decreases in the number of larger households (for example households containing two or more adults living with children).

Figure 26: Types of households in Lavern Community Health and Care Partnership Resource Area, East Renfrewshire, projected, 2012-2026



4. Methodology and assumptions

4.1 Previous research findings

- 4.1.1 In 2010 NRS carried out research with Professor Ludi Simpson from the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR) at the University of Manchester into the demographic data needed to allow councils and NHS boards to produce projections at small area level. Guidance was published on the [sub-council area projections](#) section of the NRS website to assist those using POPGROUP to produce local area projections.
- 4.1.2 As part of the research a report [Small Area Population Projections Fife Multi-Member Ward Projections - Comparison of Different Scenarios Using POPGROUP](#) (PDF document) explored the impact of including detailed demographic data to determine what data could be made available to councils while maintaining confidentiality. It was concluded that the use of total fertility rates and standardised mortality ratios should be sufficient for most purposes with common Scotland age-sex patterns. Although local age-specific fertility and mortality rates can add some accuracy to the projections the data they require would have slightly different definitions to the mid-year estimate data (and 2012-based sub-national population projections (SNPPs)) and there are confidentiality issues around providing this data for small areas. A summary of the recommendations can be found on the [sub-council area projections](#) section of the NRS website and these formed the basis for the assumptions used in this project.
- 4.1.3 It was found that the age-composition of migration does differ between local areas in ways that significantly affect projections. POPGROUP indirectly estimates local migration and its age and sex composition from successive population estimates, birth and death counts. Therefore direct counts of local migration may not be needed. As a result of testing with local migration data the report concludes that population projections will not be significantly helped by migration measured from census or health data for data zones. There are also confidentiality issues around providing this data for small areas. These findings have been taken on board to inform the methodology for this project.

4.2 Methodology – population projections

- 4.2.1 The software used to produce the sub-council area population projections is a Microsoft Excel based system called POPGROUP. It is owned by the Local Government Association and supported by Edge Analytics Ltd. POPGROUP is a family of demographic models developed to generate population, household and other projections for specified geographical areas. Its platform is Excel based and projections can be developed in different ways using a variety of data inputs and assumptions. POPGROUP is one population projection software package, others are also available to use.
- 4.2.2 There are a number of methodological decisions that it is important to highlight and these are set out in sections 4.3 to 4.6.

4.3 Trend-based projections

- 4.3.1 The projections are trend-based, making assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and migration based on levels observed over a five-year reference period for each local area. Therefore, they give an indication of what the future population, by age and sex structure, might be if recent local levels of fertility, mortality and migration continue, and take no account of policy or development aims within councils.

4.4 'Training' projection

- 4.4.1 POPGROUP uses a cohort component methodology for its population projection model broadly similar to the approach used for the SNPPs. One important difference between the methodologies is that POPGROUP uses a preparatory 'training' projection to estimate the assumptions that it uses in its projection.
- 4.4.2 In this project the training projection is run from 2001 to 2012. POPGROUP uses past information to estimate net migration and other changes by looking at the difference between the annual population estimates and known information about the numbers of births and deaths. It therefore does not use NRS migration data as an input, which is estimated during the training projection process. The training projection also calculates differences between each area's fertility and mortality from past births and deaths. The outputs from the training projection, which can be thought of as a preparatory stage, are used to calculate the assumptions that are then used in the main migration-led projection. The process is set out in [Figure A](#).

4.5 Net migration and other changes including unattributable population change

- 4.5.1 POPGROUP constrains to the mid-year small area population estimates to estimate net migration and other changes within the population for each year. Consequently, the mid-year population estimates used to constrain the training projection for the period 2002 to 2010 includes the 'unattributable' population change present in the revised population estimates for 2002 to 2010.
- 4.5.2 In December 2013, NRS revised the mid-year population estimates for 2002 to 2010 to reconcile with the 2011 Census (the detail can be found in the ['Population Estimates for Scotland Mid-2002 to Mid-2010 revised following the 2011 Census'](#) (PDF document) and in the ['2011 Census Reconciliation Report – Population'](#) (PDF document) publications on the NRS website). As part of the revisions; once estimates of the components of population change had been revised, the remaining identifiable differences between the 2011 Population estimates based on the 2001 Census and the 2011 estimates based on the 2011 Census were allocated to a general unattributable component rather than arbitrarily, and potentially incorrectly, assigned to specific causes.
- 4.5.3 The unattributable age component adjustment may have contributed to the patterns seen in the projected age/sex structure of the population for future years, especially after 2026. This is because the adjustment was not evenly

spread across the country, nor spread evenly by sex and age. It could result in an increase or a decrease in the population.

4.5.4 As such, councils may notice differences between the migration data used for this project and that used for the small area population estimates and the SNPPs. Although the 2012-based SNPPs took account of the revised 2011 census population, when setting the migration assumptions for the 2012-based population projections no adjustment was made for unattributable population change in line with international best practice. More information about why an assumption for unattributable population change was not used in the 2012-based projections can be found on the NRS website on pages 11 and 12 of the [2012-based sub-national population projections publication](#) (PDF document).

4.5.5 It is therefore important to remember that:-

- the migration estimates derived by POPGROUP in the training projection (for more detail on the training projection refer to [section 4.4](#)) and used as inputs to the migration-led projection include 'net migration and other changes' (including unattributable population change);
- the population projection output has been constrained to the 2012-based SNPPs which did not include an assumption for unattributable population change;
- both factors may have caused issues for the age and sex structures of some areas.

4.5.6 If small area population projections were to be produced again, further consideration should be given to how the migration assumptions are derived and ideally unattributable population change should be excluded from the assumptions.

4.6 Adjusting for special populations

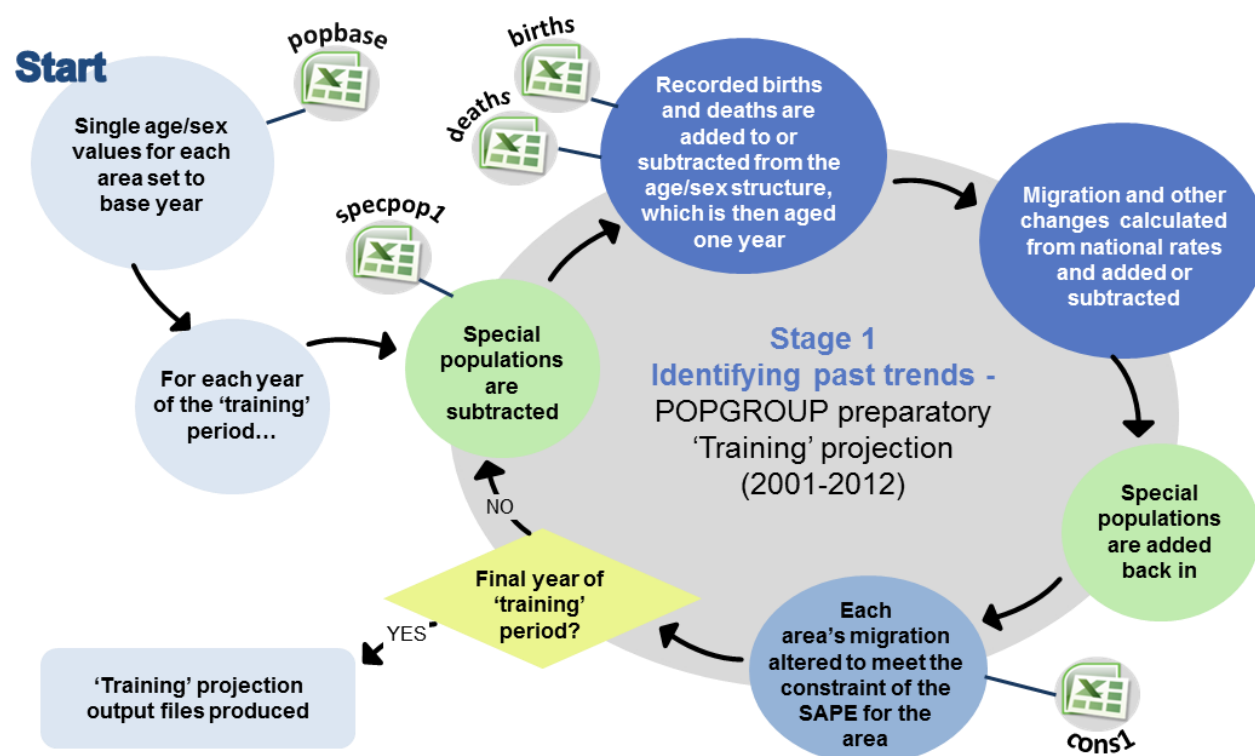
4.6.1 Projections may be less reliable if a major institution is present, such as a prison, student halls of residence or armed forces base, collectively known as special populations. We have estimated the size of special populations for prisoners, students and armed forces, making assumptions about their future size, outside of the projection of the rest of the population. In this way they are excluded from calculations for future fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.

4.7 POPGROUP model

4.7.1 The methodology used for these projections is set out in the following sections. Using the cohort component method POPGROUP starts with the base year population. For each year of the projection the population is aged on to be a year older and estimates are made for births, deaths and migration based on the fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. Special populations are removed at the start of each year and added back in at the end of each year so they are not aged on and do not input to the fertility, mortality or migration assumptions. In this application of the model (refer to [Figure A](#)), assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration trends are derived

from recent historical evidence and projected forward for each future year. Each year the projection is constrained to existing council area projections, by adjusting each local area's migration for that year. POPGROUP outputs projections and a range of reports, tables, charts and population pyramids. It should be noted that POPGROUP does not output whole numbers.

Figure A: Diagram of POPGROUP process used for sub-council area population projections



Stage 2 Calculating sub-council area trends -

The outputs from the 'training' projection are then used to calculate local fertility and mortality differentials and local 'net migration and other changes'. These are then input into the 'migration-led' projection.

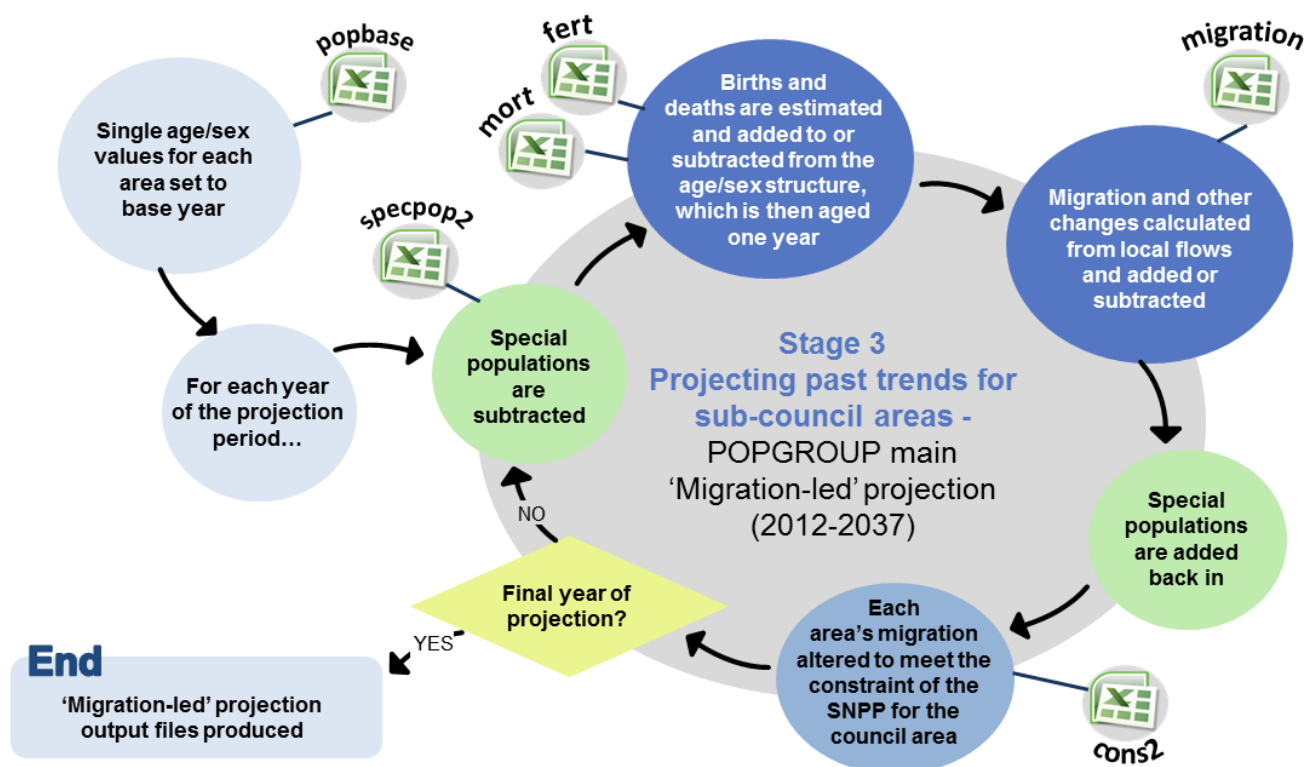


Diagram adapted from [POPGROUP Reference Manual](#) (PDF document)

4.8 Stages of the POPGROUP Model

- 4.8.1 POPGROUP can be used in a number of different ways. For this project we have made use of a training projection as recommended by Professor Ludi Simpson (for more detail on the training projection refer to [section 4.4](#)). The stages of the process are summarised in [Figure B](#). A summary of the sub-council area projection assumptions are shown in [Table C](#).

Figure B: POPGROUP process used for sub-council area population projections

Stages in the process	Summary of actions or outputs for each sub-council area		
Stage 1 – Identifying past trends Local inputs of past births, deaths and population estimates	Births since 2001	Deaths since 2001	Population estimates since 2001
Stage 2 – Calculating sub-council area trends Training projection to estimate local demographic rates up to 2012	Local fertility differential	Local mortality differential	Local net migration and other changes by age and sex
Stage 3 – Projecting past trends for sub-council areas Migration-led projection continuing past rates constrained to council area projection	Local fertility and mortality differences continued, with the future Scotland trend		Local net migration and other changes continued

4.9 POPGROUP Model - Stage 1 - Identifying past trends

- 4.9.1 Local inputs of past births, deaths and population estimates are used to identify fertility, mortality and migration trends in a training projection.
- 4.9.2 Base population - The base population is the 2001 mid-year population estimates (MYEs) by single year of age and sex aggregated from the Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) to sub-council area projection geography (the small areas used in this project).
- 4.9.3 Constraints - The training projection runs to 2012 and is constrained to the 2002-2012 MYEs by single year of age and sex aggregated from the SAPE to sub-council area projection geography. Population estimates available for 2013 and 2014 were not used as there was insufficient time for the extra complexity in joining this series to the 2012-based projections for council areas.
- 4.9.4 Births and Deaths - Total births by sex and deaths by five year age bands and sex 2002-2012 are taken from the SAPE at sub-council area projection geography.
- 4.9.5 Fertility and Mortality - Scotland's schedule of age-sex specific rates (the 2013/14 values from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2012-based National Population Projections (NPPs)) are changed during the training projection to match the number of births and deaths each year in each local area.
- 4.9.6 Migration - The standard distribution of migrants comes from ONS 2012-based NPPs and is used in the training projection as a starting point. Its results are changed during the training projection at every single year of age and sex, by the constraint to the MYEs.
- 4.9.7 Special Populations - Special populations (if required) are included by age and sex for each area from 2001 to 2012 (except for student data, where the proportion of students at 2011 Census day was calculated and applied to the 2001 to 2012 MYEs). Special populations are included in the training projection, so that the estimated fertility, mortality and migration are based on the rest of the population. Sources of special population data are discussed under [Stage 3](#). The areas with special population adjustments are listed in [Table D1](#).
- 4.9.8 POPGROUP produces a number of output files which are used to calculate assumptions in Stage 2 of the process. Some of these files are provided as template files on the [sub-council area projections user guidance](#) section of the NRS website.

4.10 POPGROUP model - Stage 2 - Calculating sub-council area trends

- 4.10.1 The outputs from the training projection are then used to calculate local fertility and mortality differentials from the rates for Scotland (refer to [section 4.9.5](#)) and local 'net migration and other changes'. The assumptions used can be found on [interactive charts](#) on the NRS website. Although estimating net migration, other changes in the population (including unattributable population changes, refer to [section 4.5](#)) that are not related to fertility and mortality are also contained within the migration estimates in POPGROUP. Therefore, the

correct label for this is 'net migration and other changes'. For ease of reference this may be referred to as net migration in other parts of the report.

- 4.10.2 Fertility - For fertility the difference between each area's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and the Scottish TFR is calculated to provide a differential (scaling factor) based on the five year period 2008 to 2012. This is applied for each year of the projection.
- 4.10.3 Mortality - Similarly for mortality the difference between each area's Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) and the Scottish SMR is calculated to provide a differential (scaling factor) based on the five year period 2008 to 2012. This is applied for each year of the projection.
- 4.10.4 Migration - POPGROUP calculates estimates of local migrants and age-specific migration rates using the difference between the annual small area population estimates (SAPE). In and out migrants are estimated separately but only the net impact for each age-sex group is known from the past. Therefore the in and out flows estimated by POPGROUP are indicative rather than a true estimate of in and out flows experienced over the period. Migrant age-sex groups and age-sex-specific-migration rates are calculated over a five year period 2008 to 2012. The balance of short-distance, long-distance and international migration is unknown. However, as mentioned (in [section 4.5](#)) net migration, as well as including 'other changes', also includes migration within Scotland, migration from the rest of the UK and overseas migration.

4.11 POPGROUP model - Stage 3 - Projecting past trends for sub-council areas

- 4.11.1 The fertility and mortality differentials calculated from the training projection are used in the migration-led projection which assumes the continuation of recent experience in each small area. These are constrained to the 2012-based SNPPs. It also incorporates the future changes in fertility and mortality that are expected for Scotland as a whole.
- 4.11.2 Constraints - The projections are constrained to the 2012-based SNPPs 2012-2037 by single year of age and sex at council area. Due to the way POPGROUP carries out the constraining process there may be slight differences between the single year of age and sex data published for a council area in the SNPPs and the council area POPGROUP outputs (the largest difference is fewer than 20 people).
- 4.11.3 Fertility differential - The total fertility differential calculated over the most recent five years for sub-council areas is applied to Scotland's trend in the 2012-based NPPs to 2037.
- 4.11.4 Mortality differential - The total mortality differential calculated over the most recent five years for sub-council areas is applied to Scotland's trend in the 2012-based NPPs to 2037.
- 4.11.5 Sex ratio of future births - The standard male/female sex ratio of 1.05 is used in the projection. The sex ratio is the proportion of males per number of females.
- 4.11.6 Migration - Migrant inflow and outflow for each age-sex average over the most recent five years is applied to each year of the projection at sub-council area geography level.

- 4.11.7 Special populations - When a special population adjustment is made POPGROUP removes these at the start of each year of the projection and puts them back in at the end of the year, they are not aged on and do not input to the fertility, mortality or migration assumptions. Adjustments have been made for prisoners, students and armed forces. The areas with special population adjustments are listed in [Table D1](#). For details of the adjustments applied please refer to the [notes and caveats workbook](#) on the NRS website.
- 4.11.8 Armed forces - A five year average of armed forces (2008 and 2012) is applied as a constant number for the ages 2013-2037 by single year of age and sex by sub-council areas. The adjustment is applied to areas with barracks and to areas adjacent to barracks where the average number of armed forces is greater than 100. A 12 year average of armed forces was applied for a small number of areas due to year on year volatility, as indicated in [Table D2](#). Members of Her Majesty's (HM) and non-UK armed forces stationed in Scotland are included; HM forces stationed outside Scotland are excluded. NRS derived armed forces estimates based on 2011 Census data and data received from Station Commanders returns 2001 to 2012. This data is confidential and cannot be shared.
- 4.11.9 Prisoners - Latest (2012) numbers of prisoners are applied as a constant population for the years 2013-2037 by single year of age and sex by sub-council areas where there are prisons (refer to [Table D3](#)). (The latest year's data is used due to opening/closings of prisons and wings within prisons meaning using an average would not be suitable). Source Scottish Government Prison Statistics team.
- 4.11.10 Students - The proportion of students at census day was calculated and applied to the 2001 to 2012 mid-year estimates. A five year average of students 2008 and 2012 was then calculated and applied as a special population for the years 2013-2037 by single year of age and sex by sub-council area. A list of communal establishments was used to identify student areas (refer to [Table D4](#)). In some areas that do not have a communal establishment of students, a student adjustment has been made where the proportion of students aged 19-30 is greater than five per cent of the total 2011 census population for those ages. 2011 census data have been used for students aged 19-30 at the time of the census, to exclude students still in secondary school (at 18) and to account for postgraduate and mature students. Source 2011 census, students are taken to be resident at their term-time address.
- 4.11.11 Incorporating a special population adjustment appears to be helpful when the special population has been changing in the reference period but is not expected to change in the future. When these groups have been changing during 2008 to 2012, not adjusting for them creates an estimate of migration that is unlikely to continue in the future. For example the expansion of a prison would be interpreted as part of the area's usual in-migration.
- 4.11.12 POPGROUP produces a number of output files containing the results of the projections. The relevant outputs have been summarised and are available to download from the [sub-council area projections](#) section of the NRS website.

4.12 Implications of methodological decisions

- 4.12.1 A number of methodological decisions have had an impact on the results. They are discussed in sections 4.13 to 4.17.

4.13 Using trend-based projections

- 4.13.1 NRS projections, in common with other UK statistics agencies, are trend-based projections. As part of this project some authorities asked if planned house building could be accounted for in the projections. Our position is that nationally produced projections should be trend-based. Advice was sought from Professor Ludi Simpson, who is a consultant on this project and he advised the following.
- 4.13.2 Dwelling-led projections are a characteristic of land-use planning - they tell you the impact of a planned level of house completions in the future, on population and its age-sex composition. But it is usual for several plans to be evaluated in this way, not just one. Once there is a plan, then the council may argue that they want to plan other services around this future scenario, because although it may not come to fruition it is what they are working towards and expect to happen, more so than the trend-based business-as-usual projection. However,
- a) different councils are at different stages of the planning process, and the plan changes from time to time, so it will not be easy for a council to provide the future net change in dwelling units each year for each small area, which is the key input into dwelling-led projections.
 - b) there is another input required for dwelling-led projections, the ratio of households to dwellings in the future, which is the result of future vacancy rates, holiday home rates, and sharing-household rates (as described in the POPGROUP reference manual that describes the use of the DFSupply file). It is usual to assume the same household/dwelling ratio as in the last census, but the assumptions are quite policy-laden.
 - c) for those who have POPGROUP or similar software, it is a relatively easy step to make dwelling-led projections once there are trend-based population and household projections (refer to the [POPGROUP reference manual](#) (PDF document)).
- 4.13.3 The Scottish Government's Centre for Housing Market Analysis has also advised that dwelling-led projections are not consistent with the inputs required for the Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) Tool and that planned house building is a stage to be considered after the housing estimates from the HNDA tool have been generated.

4.14 Constraining the population projections

- 4.14.1 The population projections have been constrained to the 2012-based SNPPs at council area level. By constraining the projections POPGROUP needs to make an adjustment to its assumptions to meet the constraint. POPGROUP does this by using the estimated gross migration flows to share out each discrepancy between the sum of an initial projection and the SNPP council area projection. While consistency with council area projections has been

considered an advantage, the constraining can occasionally cause unusual results, for example:-

- a) Any difference may be due to under/over estimation of migration in just one sub-council area. Alternatively, it could be due to very small differences in all areas. As this is unknown, the method spreads the adjustment between all sub-council areas based on their past migration flows. This could mean that in some sub-council areas an unnecessary adjustment has been made while in others a larger adjustment should have been applied.
- b) Patterns of migration may be emphasised (particularly for young adults) in some areas, more than the input data would suggest. It is therefore possible that recent trends observed in some areas have been altered to meet the constraint.
- c) The impact on migration may be particularly noticeable when special populations have been used but are under or overestimated. In an area with a student adjustment for instance, POPGROUP may remove young adults in the 18-30 age group from non-student areas if the student adjustment is too high, and then remove more because it is also constraining to the overall age/sex constraint for that council area.

4.15 Special populations

- 4.15.1 There is a trade-off between making an adjustment for some special populations such as armed forces, and being able to release details of the projections for others to develop and update. NRS are unable to release the detailed POPGROUP input files due the disclosive nature of the data. Advice was sought from attendees at the [PAMS meeting](#) (PDF document) on 11 November 2015 on this trade-off. PAMS noted that the armed forces contribute significantly to the population in some areas and should be included given that councils cannot get access to information about this population sub group themselves. PAMS therefore agreed that an armed forces adjustment would be made in relevant areas and that this would restrict the POPGROUP files that would be made available when the projections are produced.
- 4.15.2 We found that using special population adjustments improved the quality of the projection in some areas although further work in this area could improve the use of an adjustment.

- 4.15.3 The use of special populations changes the estimation of migration and its age and sex composition for the rest of the population. The idea is that this is an improved estimate of usual migration. It is continued into the future and is a key element of the projection. It is therefore important that the information on special populations is accurate. One difficulty in this set of projections was incomplete information on the number of students. In some small areas students make up as much as half the population at young adult ages, but the only source of data has been the 2011 Census. The number of students in the years 2008 to 2010 had to be assumed and was estimated by applying the 2011 census proportion of students at each age to the earlier MYE for each local area. This assumption will have affected the estimates of migration for the rest of the population. The use of a student adjustment has therefore only been applied where it seemed to improve the plausibility of the projections.

4.16 Future migration

- 4.16.1 In this project, future migration was specified as numbers of people, and the numbers of people moving at each five year age group and sex were kept fixed each year. Within the five year age grouping, the numbers of migrants are then distributed to each single year of age. There are other options such as using proportions rather than constant numbers of migrants. In this project the local migration was estimated from the change in annual population, in effect a net number of people moving into or out of the area each year at each age and sex. It was appropriate to use this number in the assumptions about future years. However, in some cases where the population of an age group was projected to change significantly, the fixed impact of migration has either accelerated or dampened the change, depending on its direction.

4.17 Local differences in methodology

- 4.17.1 Although the project methodology has attempted to be sensitive to local area conditions, for example when deciding whether to include special populations, there are many other decisions which could be influenced by local knowledge. The training projection, Stage 1 of the projection, provides information about the annual levels of fertility, mortality and migration by age and sex composition in each local area since 2001. These could be used to choose assumptions for the future using local area knowledge. To produce projections for all sub-council areas of Scotland within a year, the preference was for decisions that could be applied to all areas.

4.18 Areas for further development work

- 4.18.1 This project has enabled NRS to gain an insight into the method for undertaking small area projections. We have gained valuable experience about the implications of the data and assumptions used in the projections and the ways in which certain assumptions affect areas with different characteristics, for instance areas with student populations.
- 4.18.2 During this process we have been able to identify areas where further work could improve the methodology that we have used for these projections. We

think this further work could inform a more robust methodology for small area projections. If the project were to be repeated it could benefit from further research into the following areas:-

- Dealing with special populations, and in particular students in order to provide guidance to others on how to deal with these populations.
- Investigating whether there has been an impact on the population and its structure in some sub-council areas during the process of constraining to the council area totals from the 2012-based SNPPs.
- Excluding the unattributable population change component from the migration assumptions used in the projections in order to determine its effect.
- Finding the best balance between estimating local characteristics of migration and its age and sex composition from past evidence, and smoothing the erratic patterns that occur for small areas over a few years.
- Investigating the possibility of smoothing schedules of age-sex migration rates by averaging or modelling across ages, without losing the local peaks such as at student ages.
- Examining the volatility and direction of changes in assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration for small areas on a case-by-case basis.
- Providing input files for those who use POPGROUP software to recreate these projections. Where special population adjustments have been made for armed forces this data cannot be shared as it is confidential.
- Investigating whether a different projection method would produce better projections for smaller areas for example using a rates-based approach to migration as opposed to using a net migration assumption. One way to investigate alternative methods could be to use NRS's new system for the 2014-based sub-national population projections for council and health board areas developed using Statistical Analysis Software (SAS).

4.18.3 If further work is undertaken on sub-council area projections councils should be given the option to reconsider the most suitable boundary for the project. This boundary would likely be based on 2011 data zones. Some of the sub-council areas are very small and the projections are less robust at very small areas. In choosing their sub-council areas councils should be mindful that populations smaller than ten thousand could be considered more prone to particular errors especially for areas affected by the presence of institutions and volatile populations (fluctuating in the recent past).

Table C: Summary of sub-council area projection assumptions

Data	Source	Geography
Stage 1 - Identifying past trends - preparatory Training projection		
Population Base	Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYE) population (Census year) 2001 Single Year of Age (SYOA)/Sex (Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE))	Sub-Council Area Projection (SCAP) area
Constraints	MYE population 2002-2012 ¹ SYOA/Sex	SCAP area
Births	SAPE input - total births 2001-2012 by sex (Council totals may differ slightly to published figures which do not include late registrations)	SCAP area
Age specific fertility and mortality rates	Standard Scottish Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and Age Specific Mortality Rates (ASMR) from ONS 2012-based national population projections SYOA are used as a starting point and are scaled to agree with births and deaths (File provided with POPGROUP)	Scotland
Deaths	SAPE input - deaths 2001-2012 5-year age bands/sex (Council totals may differ slightly to published figures which do not include late registrations)	SCAP area
Migration	The Standard distribution of migrants is from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2012-based national population projections and are used as a starting point. Local migration is estimated from changes in the SAPE - see 'Calculations' below	Scotland
Special population - Armed Forces	NRS derived Armed Forces estimates based on 2011 Census data and data received from Station Commanders returns 2001-2012 SYOA/Sex (adjustment for areas with barracks and adjacent areas where the average number of Armed Forces is greater than 100) (Confidential data)	SCAP area
Special population - Prisoners	Prisoners 2001-2012 SYOA/Sex (adjustments to areas with prisons)	SCAP area
Special population - Students	Proportion of students 19-30 calculated at Census day 2011. Proportion applied to 2001-2012 MYEs (adjustment applied for areas where the student population aged 19-30 is greater than 5 per cent of the total 2011 Census population)	SCAP area
Stage 2 - Calculating sub-council area trends - from Training projection data		
Local fertility differentials	Calculate the difference between each area's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and the Scottish TFR to calculate a differential (weighting factor) based on the 5 year period 2008-2012	SCAP area
Local mortality differentials	Calculate the difference between each area's Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) and the Scottish SMR to calculate a differential (weighting factor) based on the 5 year period 2008-2012	SCAP area
Migration and other changes	POPGROUP calculates estimates of local migrants and age-specific migration rates using the difference between the annual population estimates (SAPE). In and out migrants are estimated separately but only the net impact at each age-sex is known from the past. Migrant age-sex groups and age-sex-specific-migration rates calculated over a 5 year period 2008-2012	SCAP area
Stage 3 - Projecting past trends for sub-council areas - Migration-led projection		
Constraints MP	2012-based sub-national population projections 2012-2037 SYOA/Sex (Migration for each SCAP area is adjusted to meet this constraint)	Council area
Fertility differentials	Total fertility differential 2008-2012 calculated and applied to Scotland's trend in the 2012-based NPPs to 2037 (m/f ratio 1.05) (Calculated from training projection outputs)	SCAP area differential, Scotland trend
Mortality differentials	Total mortality differential 2008-2012 calculated and applied to Scotland's trend in the 2012-based NPPs to 2037 (Calculated from training projection outputs)	SCAP area differential, Scotland trend
Migration	Migrant inflow and outflow for each age-sex average 2008-2012 calculated above and applied to each year of the projection (Calculated from training projection outputs)	SCAP area
	Single year of age distribution with age-sex groups based on the 5 year average rates from 2008-2012	Council area
Special population - Armed Forces	5 year average of Armed Forces (2008-2012) applied to 2013-2037 SYOA/Sex (Confidential data). A 12 year average (2001-2012) has been used for Argyll & Bute and Midlothian	SCAP area
Special population - Prisoners	Latest (2012) numbers of prisoners applied as a constant 2013-2037 SYOA/sex. Latest year taken due to opening/closings of prisons and wings meaning 5 year average would not be suitable for many areas	SCAP area
Special population - Students	Proportion of students calculated in Training Projection for 2001-2012 MYE. Then a 5 year average of 2008-2012 applied as a constant 2013-2037 by SYOA/sex. A 12 year average (2001-2012) has been used in Edinburgh	SCAP area
¹ Errors mainly affecting the age distribution of the population estimates for 2012 are included in the base population for these projections. For more information please see the population section of the NRS website.		

Table D1: Special population adjustments - council area summary

Council area*	Armed forces	Prisoners	Students
Aberdeen City		X	X
Aberdeenshire		X	
Angus	X	X	
Argyll and Bute	X		
Clackmannanshire		X	
Dumfries and Galloway		X	
Dundee City			X
East Ayrshire		X	
East Dunbartonshire		X	
East Lothian			X
East Renfrewshire			
Edinburgh	X	X	X
Eilean Siar			
Falkirk		X	
Fife	X		X
Glasgow City		X	X
Highland	X	X	
Inverclyde		X	
Midlothian	X		
Moray	X		
North Ayrshire			
North Lanarkshire		X	
Orkney			
Perth and Kinross		X	
Renfrewshire			
Scottish Borders			
Shetland Islands			
South Ayrshire			
South Lanarkshire			
Stirling		X	X
West Dunbartonshire			
West Lothian		X	

* X denotes that an adjustment has been made

Table D2: Special population adjustments - armed forces

Council area	Sub-council area	Communal establishment
Angus	Arbroath West and Letham	RM Condor
Argyll and Bute	Helensburgh and Lomond	HMS Neptune Faslane 12 year average used due to year on year volatility
Edinburgh	Almond	Craigiehall Barracks
Edinburgh	City Centre	Edinburgh Castle
Edinburgh	Colinton / Fairmilehead	Dreghorn Barracks
Edinburgh	Colinton / Fairmilehead	Redford Cavalry Barracks
Fife	Cupar	No barracks in this area but included due to number of armed forces and proximity to barracks
Fife	Rosyth	MOD Caledonia
Fife	Tay Bridgehead	RAF Leuchars
Highland	Inverness	Fort George
Midlothian	Midlothian West	Glencorse Barracks - 12 year average used due to year on year volatility
Moray	Elgin City North	No barracks in this area but included due to number of armed forces and proximity to barracks
Moray	Elgin City South	No barracks in this area but included due to number of armed forces and proximity to barracks
Moray	Fochabers Lhanbryde	No barracks in this area but included due to number of armed forces and proximity to barracks
Moray	Forres	RAF Kinloss
Moray	Heldon and Laich	RAF Lossiemouth

Source: NRS derived Armed forces estimates based on 2011 Census data and data received from Station Commanders returns

Table D3: Special population adjustments - prisoners

Council area	Sub-council area	Communal establishment
Aberdeen City	Torry / Ferryhill	Aberdeen – Prison closed in 2014, however, it has been included in the projection. Prison population less than 100 in 2012 which would have very little impact on the assumptions
Aberdeenshire	Peterhead South and Cruden	Peterhead (changed to Grampian in 2014)
Angus	Brechin and Edzell	Noranside - Prisoner adjustment used in training projection but not the migration-led projection as Prison closed in 2011
Clackmannanshire	Tullibody	Glenochil
Dumfries and Galloway	Nithsdale	Dumfries
East Ayrshire	Irvine Valley	Kilmarnock
East Dunbartonshire	Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	Low Moss – Prison adjustment applied to this ward instead of Bishopbriggs North and Torrance due to the 'best-fit' methodology used for this project (refer to paragraph 1.8.1)
Edinburgh	Sighthill / Gorgie	Edinburgh
Falkirk	Polmont and Rural South	Polmont
Glasgow	East Centre	Barlinnie
Highland	Inverness	Inverness
Inverclyde	Inverclyde South	Greenock
North Lanarkshire	Fortissat	Shotts
Perth and Kinross	Carse of Gowrie	Castle Huntly
Perth and Kinross	Perth City South	Perth
Stirling	Castle	Corton Vale
West Lothian	Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley	Addiewell

Source: Scottish Government Prison Statistics

Table D4: Special population adjustments - students

Council area	Sub-council area	Communal establishment*
Aberdeen City	Airyhall / Broomhill / Garthdee	Robert Gordon University
Aberdeen City	George St / Harbour	Robert Gordon University, Private
Aberdeen City	Hilton / Woodside / Stockethill	Adjacent to student areas, proportion of students greater than 5 per cent
Aberdeen City	Midstocket / Rosemount	Robert Gordon University
Aberdeen City	Tillydrone / Seaton / Old Aberdeen	Robert Gordon University, University of Aberdeen, Private
Aberdeen City	Torry / Ferryhill	Adjacent to student areas, proportion of students greater than 5 per cent
Dundee City	Coldside	Adjacent to student areas, proportion of students greater than 5 per cent
Dundee City	Maryfield	University of Abertay, Private
Dundee City	West End	University of Dundee, Private
East Lothian	Musselburgh East and Carberry	Queen Margaret University
Edinburgh	City Centre	Napier, University of Edinburgh, Private
Edinburgh	Fountainbridge / Craiglockhart	Napier, Private
Edinburgh	Leith Walk	Private
Edinburgh	Meadows / Morningside	Napier, University of Edinburgh, Private
Edinburgh	Pentland Hills	Heriot Watt University
Edinburgh	Sighthill / Gorgie	Napier University
Edinburgh	Southside / Newington	University of Edinburgh, Private
Fife	St. Andrews	University of St Andrews
Glasgow	Anderston / City	Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow School of Art, University of Glasgow, University of Strathclyde, Private
Glasgow	Calton	University of Strathclyde, Private
Glasgow	Canal	University of Glasgow, Private
Glasgow	East Centre	Adjacent to student areas, proportion of students greater than 5 per cent
Glasgow	Govan	Adjacent to student areas, proportion of students greater than 5 per cent
Glasgow	Hillhead	University of Glasgow
Glasgow	Maryhill / Kelvin	University of Glasgow
Glasgow	Partick West	Adjacent to student areas, proportion of students greater than 5 per cent
Stirling	Castle	University of Stirling, Private
Stirling	Dunblane and Bridge of Allan	University of Stirling

* 'Private' refers to privately owned student communal establishments

Source: National Records of Scotland Communal Establishments and Census 2011 Full-time students

4.19 Household types and age groups used in the household projections

- 4.19.1 Household projections were produced for each of the 301 sub-council areas, broken down into seven household types, based on the number of adults and children living in the household, and sixteen age groups, as shown in Table E. This is equivalent to the main household projections.

Table E: Household types and age groups used in the household projections

Household types	Age group
1 person households:	16-19
	20-24
1 adult: male	25-29
1 adult: female	30-34
	35-39
	40-44
2 person households:	45-49
	50-54
2 adults	55-59
1 adult, 1 child	60-64
	65-69
3+ person households:	70-74
	75-79
1 adult, 2+ children	80-84
2+ adults, 1+ children	85-89
3+ adults	90+

- 4.19.2 This combination of household types, age groups and areas means that the figures for some individual groups are extremely small. For example, there are very few households in the whole of Scotland which contain one adult aged 75-79 and one child. Therefore, in every sub-council area some combinations of household type and age group have extremely small figures, or zeros. NRS did consider combining some combinations of age groups / household types into larger groups, but it was decided that this would substantially reduce the benefit of these projections, as so many groups would have to be combined. This information is not considered 'disclosive' as the projections do not refer to individual households. However, we advise users to treat the figures with caution, and to remember that projections for small groups are likely to be less reliable than those for larger groups.

4.20 Household projections methodology

- 4.20.1 The method used to produce the sub-council area household projections is essentially the same as the approach taken for the sub-national household projections. Flow diagrams are shown to illustrate the method used for the main household projections ([Figure C](#)), and the household projections at sub-council area level ([Figure D](#)). The method is described in more detail in the following sections.

Figure C: Flow diagram of the method used to produce household projections for Scotland and council areas

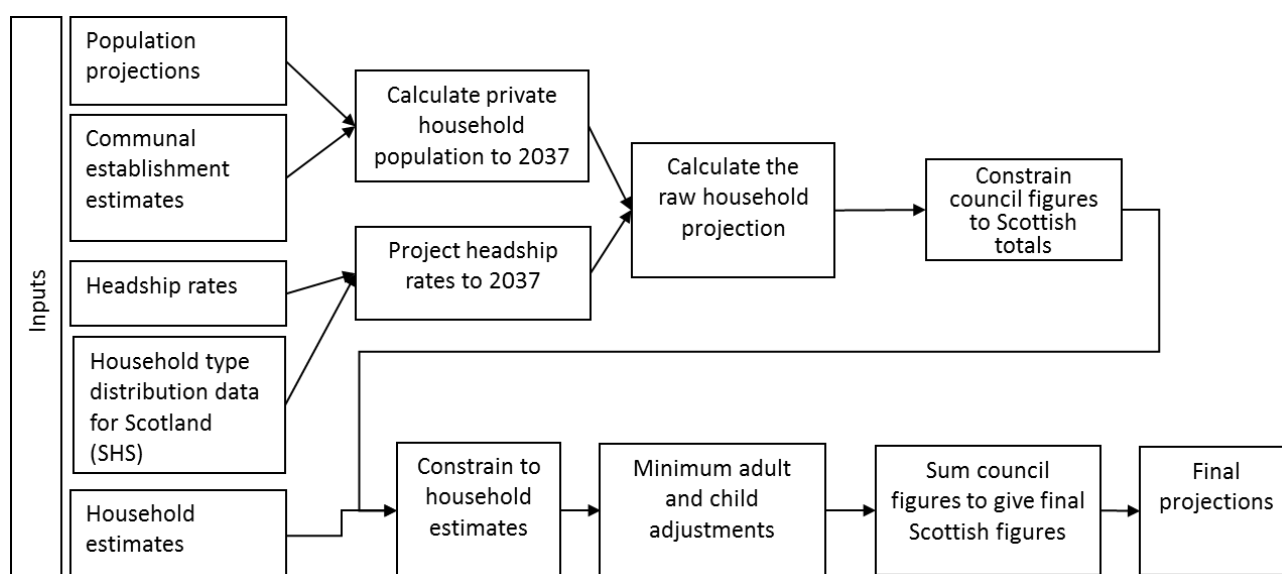
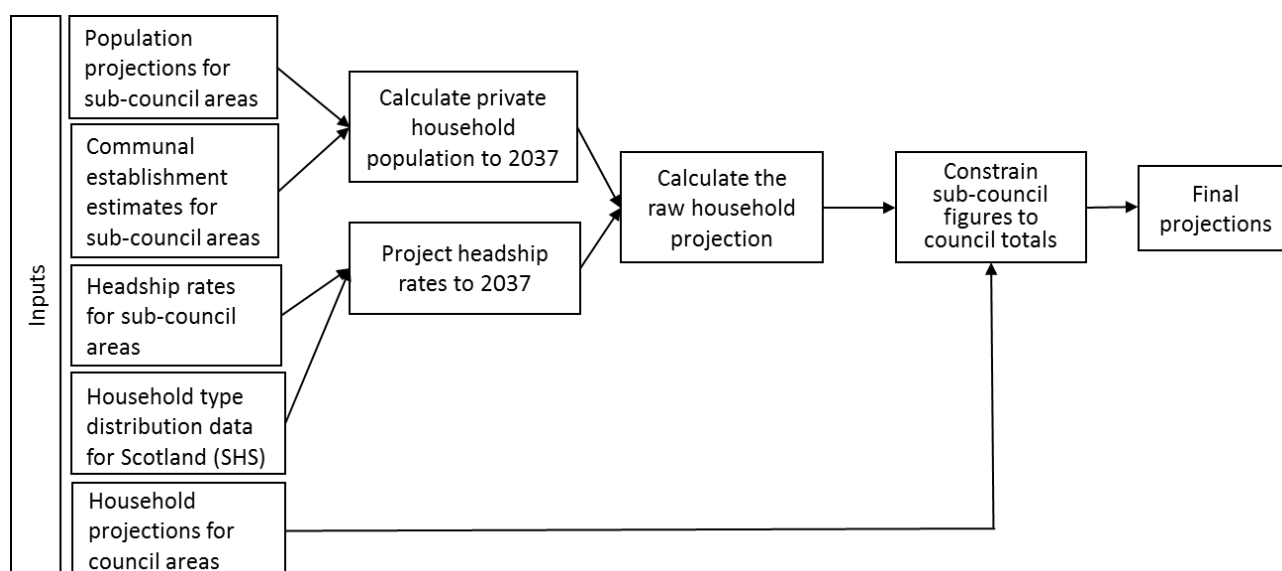


Figure D: Flow diagram of the method used to produce household projections for sub-council areas



4.20.2 Five sets of data were used as inputs to the sub-council household projections:-

- 2012-based population projections – at sub-council area level
- estimates of the proportion of the population in each age group that are resident in communal establishments in 2012 – at sub-council area level
- 'headship rates' from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses – at sub-council area level
- estimates of the distribution of households across the seven household types in 2012 from Scottish Household Survey (SHS) data – at national level
- the published 2012-based household projections for Scotland - at council area level

- 4.20.3 The first input was the sub-council area population projections described earlier in this report. The 'private household population' was produced by subtracting the proportion of people living in communal establishments (for example, student halls of residence, care homes or prisons) in each sub-council area. The sources of data on people living in communal establishments are described in [Household projections for Scotland, 2012-based](#).
- 4.20.4 The household formation information used in the household projections is in the form of 'headship rates' for each sub-council area, derived from the 1991, 2001 and 2011 Censuses. In the census, one member of each household is designated the 'head of household' (usually the first adult recorded on the household form). The headship rate describes, for each age group, the proportion of the population that is designated the head of household of each household type. These headship rates were projected forward, and weighted using survey data (at a national level). The weights were chosen so that the projection for 2012 had a distribution of households across the seven household types that is as close as possible to the distribution found in the 2012 Scottish Household Survey data. For these projections, the weights used were 75 per cent towards the headship rates using 2001 and 2011 Census data and 25 per cent towards projected headship rates using 1991 and 2001 Census data. This is the same as the proportions used in the main 2012-based household projections.
- 4.20.5 The household projections were calculated by applying the projected headship rates to the private household population to give an estimate of the number of households in each of the projection years for each household type, age group of the head of household, and area.
- 4.20.6 Finally, the totals of the figures for all the sub-council areas within each council area were constrained to the previously published household projections for that council area, in order to provide consistency.
- 4.20.7 Two parts of the process used for producing the main household projections were not included in these sub-council area projections. Firstly, the figures for each sub-council area were not constrained to the household estimates for that sub-council area. Secondly, minimum adult and child adjustments were not made. The reason for both these differences was that doing so would have meant that the household types in the sub-council projections may not add up to the figures that had already been published in the council level projections, and it was felt that this was important to users.
- 4.20.8 Full details of the sub-national household projection methodology, and the sources of data used, can be found in section 6 of the [Household Projections for Scotland, 2012-based](#) report on the NRS website.
- 4.20.9 The projected headship rates used in the sub-council area household projections are available on request.

4.21 User and methodology feedback

- 4.21.1 We would like to hear from people who have used these projections to help identify the demographic information that would help local planning. Feedback on any aspect of the methodology used for this project would also be welcome and the contact details to provide feedback are listed in [section 5](#).
- 4.21.2 As this is a one-off project, if there is demand from council's and other stakeholders for these projections to be produced again, this would have to be set against NRS resource priorities.

5. Further information

Sub-council area projections

The projections for the areas summarised in this booklet are also available by single year of age and sex for each year of the projection period, 2012 to 2037 from the [detailed tables](#) on the National Records of Scotland (NRS) website. They are also available from:

Customer Services
National Records of Scotland
Statistical Information Services
Ladywell House
Ladywell Road
EDINBURGH, EH12 7TF

Telephone: 0131 314 4299

E-mail: statisticscustomerservices@nrscotland.gov.uk

Projections for other areas

NRS publishes [population projections](#) and [household projections](#) for council areas, Strategic Development Plan Areas and National Parks.

National population projections

National population projections for Scotland are prepared by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), in consultation with, and at the request of, the Registrar General. These are available from the [ONS website](#) or by contacting ONS at:

Office for National Statistics
Population Projections Unit
Room 2300
Segensworth Road
Titchfield PO15 5RR

Telephone: 01329 444652

E-mail: projections@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Other relevant information

The projections benefit from the advice of the SCOTSTAT [Population and Migration Statistics Committee \(PAMS\)](#) and the [Projections Sub Group](#). The papers and minutes from these groups are available on the NRS website.

Table 1: Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Aberdeen City	224,970	226,975	229,167	231,495	233,890	236,400	239,031	241,704	244,413	247,144	249,896	252,643	255,376	258,098	260,801
Airyhall / Broomhill / Garthdee	16,286	16,425	16,564	16,712	16,864	17,028	17,202	17,383	17,567	17,768	17,965	18,158	18,351	18,546	18,734
Bridge of Don	18,472	18,544	18,462	18,380	18,300	18,222	18,145	18,061	17,976	17,887	17,790	17,690	17,583	17,472	17,356
Dyce / Bucksburn / Danestone	18,690	18,966	19,191	19,422	19,654	19,889	20,132	20,374	20,617	20,859	21,102	21,344	21,583	21,822	22,058
George St / Harbour	17,753	17,520	17,740	17,973	18,213	18,462	18,722	18,985	19,250	19,515	19,779	20,039	20,295	20,548	20,793
Hazlehead / Ashley / Queens Cross	19,760	19,940	20,065	20,202	20,336	20,478	20,623	20,773	20,922	21,070	21,220	21,369	21,517	21,661	21,808
Hilton / Woodside / Stockethill	16,066	16,312	16,567	16,838	17,119	17,414	17,726	18,043	18,368	18,698	19,034	19,376	19,720	20,067	20,415
Kincorth / Nigg / Cove	15,820	15,882	15,879	15,883	15,891	15,900	15,917	15,935	15,952	15,970	15,987	16,000	16,010	16,019	16,025
Kingswells / Sheddocksley / Summerhill	14,206	14,336	14,406	14,484	14,562	14,648	14,740	14,833	14,927	15,023	15,120	15,221	15,321	15,422	15,525
Lower Deeside	15,341	15,586	15,727	15,866	16,011	16,159	16,308	16,460	16,617	16,764	16,920	17,077	17,233	17,391	17,552
Midstocket / Rosemount	14,712	14,810	14,927	15,058	15,193	15,339	15,495	15,655	15,819	15,983	16,150	16,317	16,483	16,648	16,812
Northfield / Mastrick North	17,620	17,951	18,119	18,302	18,493	18,693	18,909	19,129	19,352	19,577	19,806	20,038	20,272	20,505	20,738
Tillydrone / Seaton / Old Aberdeen	17,781	17,666	17,952	18,253	18,565	18,891	19,227	19,569	19,916	20,265	20,615	20,961	21,304	21,645	21,981
Torry / Ferryhill	22,463	23,038	23,569	24,121	24,689	25,276	25,884	26,503	27,130	27,766	28,408	29,054	29,702	30,352	31,004

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Aberdeenshire	255,540	257,128	258,869	260,620	262,396	264,248	266,128	268,020	269,912	271,808	273,706	275,608	277,502	279,381	281,251
Aboyne, Upper Deeside and Donside	11,656	11,679	11,709	11,740	11,772	11,806	11,842	11,878	11,914	11,950	11,986	12,024	12,061	12,098	12,134
Banchory and Mid Deeside	10,314	10,400	10,491	10,582	10,673	10,766	10,860	10,954	11,048	11,141	11,233	11,325	11,417	11,507	11,598
Banff and District	11,173	11,123	11,084	11,046	11,011	10,983	10,957	10,934	10,913	10,892	10,873	10,855	10,837	10,820	10,803
Central Buchan	14,217	14,224	14,239	14,254	14,269	14,288	14,308	14,329	14,350	14,370	14,390	14,411	14,429	14,447	14,464
East Garioch	12,277	12,530	12,785	13,039	13,294	13,551	13,808	14,066	14,324	14,584	14,845	15,108	15,375	15,644	15,918
Ellon and District	13,641	13,619	13,602	13,585	13,567	13,551	13,535	13,517	13,498	13,477	13,454	13,428	13,399	13,366	13,329
Fraserburgh and District	15,144	15,106	15,080	15,056	15,034	15,016	15,000	14,985	14,971	14,959	14,946	14,934	14,923	14,912	14,902
Huntly, Strathbogie and Howe of Alford	16,276	16,288	16,309	16,327	16,345	16,367	16,392	16,417	16,442	16,467	16,493	16,520	16,548	16,574	16,600
Inverurie and District	12,036	12,036	12,046	12,059	12,073	12,093	12,113	12,135	12,156	12,179	12,201	12,223	12,244	12,265	12,283
Mearns	14,390	14,539	14,696	14,853	15,009	15,168	15,326	15,483	15,639	15,793	15,946	16,098	16,247	16,394	16,538
Mid Formartine	17,328	17,563	17,804	18,046	18,288	18,532	18,778	19,024	19,269	19,516	19,763	20,010	20,259	20,508	20,758
North Kincardine	14,249	14,451	14,659	14,868	15,079	15,293	15,509	15,723	15,938	16,151	16,365	16,577	16,789	16,998	17,207
Peterhead North and Rattray	15,423	15,617	15,824	16,038	16,257	16,486	16,718	16,953	17,192	17,432	17,673	17,915	18,157	18,399	18,641
Peterhead South and Cruden	11,687	11,615	11,549	11,481	11,414	11,350	11,288	11,225	11,161	11,096	11,031	10,965	10,900	10,833	10,766
Stonehaven and Lower Deeside	14,598	14,572	14,551	14,529	14,507	14,487	14,466	14,445	14,422	14,398	14,373	14,347	14,318	14,285	14,249
Troup	10,416	10,469	10,531	10,595	10,660	10,730	10,802	10,876	10,950	11,025	11,101	11,176	11,251	11,325	11,397
Turnriff and District	12,030	12,092	12,163	12,234	12,309	12,388	12,470	12,554	12,639	12,724	12,810	12,897	12,985	13,073	13,160
West Garioch	12,778	13,153	13,539	13,928	14,321	14,721	15,124	15,529	15,937	16,346	16,757	17,169	17,582	17,996	18,411
Westhill and District	15,907	16,054	16,206	16,360	16,515	16,673	16,832	16,991	17,149	17,308	17,466	17,624	17,781	17,938	18,094

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Angus	116,210	116,174	116,202	116,275	116,357	116,441	116,514	116,586	116,650	116,705	116,747	116,781	116,809	116,824	116,827
Arbroath East and Lunan	15,408	15,490	15,548	15,620	15,694	15,772	15,850	15,930	16,011	16,092	16,173	16,253	16,334	16,412	16,490
Arbroath West and Letham	16,713	16,435	16,355	16,278	16,204	16,130	16,053	15,976	15,896	15,813	15,727	15,638	15,547	15,452	15,355
Brechin and Edzell	12,209	12,237	12,251	12,271	12,294	12,321	12,348	12,377	12,407	12,438	12,469	12,501	12,534	12,568	12,601
Carnoustie and District	13,277	13,396	13,495	13,596	13,697	13,795	13,891	13,985	14,077	14,164	14,247	14,327	14,405	14,480	14,551
Forfar and District	15,875	15,870	15,846	15,828	15,811	15,792	15,771	15,751	15,729	15,705	15,680	15,653	15,625	15,596	15,564
Kirriemuir and Dean	10,059	10,037	9,999	9,966	9,933	9,900	9,865	9,829	9,789	9,749	9,706	9,661	9,613	9,564	9,513
Monifieth and Sidlaw	16,659	16,634	16,586	16,540	16,490	16,439	16,383	16,325	16,267	16,207	16,146	16,084	16,021	15,957	15,892
Montrose and District	16,010	16,075	16,121	16,177	16,235	16,292	16,351	16,412	16,473	16,537	16,600	16,663	16,728	16,794	16,860

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Argyll & Bute	86,900	86,392	85,947	85,510	85,072	84,689	84,304	83,915	83,531	83,143	82,753	82,355	81,940	81,526	81,097
Bute	6,385	6,105	5,996	5,887	5,780	5,679	5,577	5,478	5,377	5,277	5,179	5,078	4,977	4,875	4,772
Cowal	14,833	14,420	14,307	14,196	14,084	13,982	13,880	13,775	13,672	13,568	13,462	13,354	13,243	13,132	13,018
Helensburgh and Lomond	24,941	26,242	26,159	26,080	26,000	25,931	25,860	25,789	25,718	25,647	25,576	25,503	25,425	25,348	25,269
Islay, Jura and Colonsay	3,447	3,288	3,242	3,195	3,147	3,104	3,059	3,014	2,969	2,922	2,876	2,829	2,781	2,732	2,682
Kintyre	7,763	7,475	7,375	7,278	7,180	7,088	6,998	6,906	6,815	6,724	6,632	6,539	6,445	6,351	6,254
Lom, Lismore, Kerrera and the Slate Islands	16,203	15,973	16,051	16,136	16,224	16,321	16,419	16,520	16,623	16,729	16,834	16,944	17,053	17,165	17,276
Mid Argyll	9,438	9,144	9,058	8,969	8,881	8,798	8,712	8,624	8,535	8,443	8,352	8,257	8,159	8,060	7,957
Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree	3,890	3,748	3,759	3,768	3,775	3,787	3,799	3,810	3,822	3,832	3,841	3,850	3,857	3,864	3,869

Note

Numbers may not exactly match 2012-based sub-national population projections due to constraining differences.

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Clackmannanshire	51,280	51,325	51,392	51,444	51,494	51,549	51,585	51,616	51,621	51,629	51,617	51,605	51,582	51,535	51,481
Alloa	19,980	19,961	19,950	19,934	19,919	19,908	19,892	19,871	19,840	19,809	19,770	19,731	19,687	19,632	19,573
Rest of Clackmannanshire	21,677	21,664	21,657	21,644	21,627	21,608	21,579	21,547	21,505	21,463	21,410	21,355	21,297	21,228	21,156
Tullibody	9,623	9,700	9,785	9,866	9,948	10,034	10,114	10,198	10,277	10,357	10,437	10,518	10,597	10,675	10,752

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Dumfries & Galloway	150,830	150,432	150,141	149,862	149,589	149,388	149,176	148,962	148,744	148,519	148,289	148,040	147,783	147,506	147,204
Annandale & Eskdale	38,350	38,303	38,278	38,251	38,229	38,222	38,214	38,206	38,195	38,182	38,169	38,152	38,134	38,111	38,081
Nithsdale	59,345	59,245	59,186	59,134	59,081	59,055	59,022	58,990	58,958	58,924	58,888	58,846	58,801	58,748	58,684
Stewartry	24,069	23,950	23,852	23,752	23,653	23,565	23,476	23,386	23,295	23,204	23,112	23,016	22,921	22,824	22,723
Wigtown	29,066	28,934	28,826	28,724	28,626	28,546	28,464	28,381	28,296	28,209	28,120	28,025	27,927	27,824	27,716

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Dundee City	147,800	148,283	148,913	149,606	150,409	151,279	152,194	153,159	154,160	155,182	156,221	157,268	158,315	159,360	160,404
Coldside	17,666	17,650	17,603	17,565	17,543	17,533	17,524	17,522	17,521	17,519	17,523	17,526	17,534	17,550	17,568
East End	16,004	16,209	16,335	16,470	16,622	16,788	16,969	17,158	17,358	17,565	17,779	17,999	18,223	18,450	18,684
Lochee	19,614	19,792	19,883	19,988	20,110	20,246	20,389	20,541	20,702	20,868	21,038	21,213	21,389	21,570	21,755
Maryfield	17,983	18,189	18,509	18,844	19,199	19,570	19,953	20,345	20,747	21,158	21,572	21,992	22,414	22,834	23,256
North East	15,993	16,079	16,058	16,036	16,022	16,011	16,003	15,998	15,995	15,992	15,989	15,983	15,977	15,970	15,962
Strathmartine	18,827	19,006	19,048	19,093	19,151	19,209	19,273	19,343	19,419	19,493	19,568	19,643	19,717	19,790	19,864
The Ferry	19,698	19,940	20,099	20,257	20,421	20,587	20,750	20,916	21,082	21,250	21,416	21,582	21,748	21,913	22,074
West End	22,015	21,419	21,378	21,353	21,341	21,334	21,334	21,335	21,336	21,338	21,336	21,331	21,314	21,284	21,241

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
East Ayrshire	122,720	122,690	122,789	122,898	123,004	123,115	123,230	123,335	123,430	123,517	123,578	123,636	123,658	123,669	123,656
Annick	12,025	12,125	12,235	12,345	12,454	12,562	12,670	12,776	12,880	12,983	13,082	13,181	13,276	13,369	13,461
Ballochmyle	14,090	14,034	13,994	13,956	13,917	13,879	13,841	13,801	13,759	13,716	13,668	13,618	13,563	13,505	13,441
Cumnock and New Cumnock	13,957	13,835	13,725	13,616	13,505	13,391	13,278	13,162	13,044	12,924	12,801	12,676	12,547	12,415	12,280
Doon Valley	12,138	12,071	12,016	11,963	11,908	11,855	11,803	11,749	11,693	11,636	11,575	11,514	11,450	11,384	11,315
Irvine Valley	15,448	15,381	15,326	15,272	15,216	15,161	15,106	15,051	14,994	14,935	14,876	14,817	14,754	14,690	14,622
Kilmarnock East and Hurlford	14,662	14,555	14,464	14,372	14,279	14,186	14,092	13,994	13,896	13,796	13,693	13,588	13,479	13,369	13,257
Kilmarnock North	10,432	10,397	10,368	10,338	10,307	10,273	10,238	10,202	10,161	10,119	10,073	10,026	9,973	9,918	9,858
Kilmarnock South	11,095	11,042	11,004	10,968	10,932	10,896	10,862	10,827	10,791	10,755	10,716	10,677	10,634	10,591	10,545
Kilmarnock West and Crosshouse	18,873	19,251	19,657	20,069	20,487	20,910	21,341	21,774	22,212	22,653	23,094	23,539	23,982	24,429	24,876

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
East Dunbartonshire	105,880	105,707	105,571	105,422	105,271	105,108	104,937	104,754	104,557	104,352	104,142	103,915	103,679	103,420	103,148
Bearsden North	14,206	14,176	14,150	14,122	14,091	14,059	14,023	13,987	13,950	13,911	13,870	13,827	13,784	13,739	13,692
Bearsden South	13,179	13,221	13,266	13,307	13,346	13,381	13,414	13,444	13,472	13,499	13,525	13,549	13,573	13,594	13,615
Bishopbriggs North and Torrance	13,125	13,041	12,960	12,877	12,792	12,705	12,616	12,525	12,432	12,339	12,245	12,148	12,049	11,946	11,843
Bishopbriggs South	12,550	12,484	12,423	12,361	12,296	12,231	12,162	12,091	12,018	11,941	11,863	11,781	11,696	11,608	11,516
Campsie and Kirkintilloch North	12,313	12,393	12,481	12,572	12,667	12,760	12,856	12,949	13,044	13,138	13,232	13,326	13,418	13,510	13,601
Kirkintilloch East and Twechar	13,597	13,560	13,531	13,501	13,475	13,448	13,424	13,399	13,373	13,346	13,319	13,290	13,261	13,230	13,198
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	13,375	13,314	13,253	13,190	13,127	13,063	12,998	12,931	12,860	12,789	12,717	12,643	12,569	12,489	12,406
Milngavie	13,535	13,518	13,506	13,492	13,477	13,461	13,445	13,427	13,408	13,389	13,371	13,349	13,328	13,304	13,279

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
East Lothian	100,850	101,606	102,430	103,278	104,135	105,020	105,913	106,840	107,779	108,731	109,707	110,695	111,688	112,686	113,696
Dunbar and East Linton	13,356	13,443	13,526	13,609	13,689	13,772	13,854	13,938	14,023	14,110	14,200	14,291	14,382	14,475	14,570
Fa'side	20,727	21,292	21,859	22,438	23,024	23,622	24,228	24,845	25,469	26,100	26,739	27,382	28,032	28,684	29,343
Haddington and Lammermuir	13,106	13,089	13,070	13,048	13,026	13,005	12,979	12,954	12,927	12,898	12,867	12,837	12,803	12,767	12,731
Musselburgh East and Carberry	14,198	14,273	14,438	14,612	14,793	14,982	15,176	15,379	15,589	15,804	16,026	16,253	16,484	16,718	16,954
Musselburgh West	10,297	10,267	10,229	10,194	10,157	10,119	10,081	10,048	10,013	9,978	9,943	9,908	9,872	9,834	9,793
North Berwick Coastal	12,600	12,645	12,685	12,723	12,757	12,793	12,827	12,863	12,896	12,930	12,967	13,005	13,042	13,079	13,119
Preston / Seton / Gosford	16,566	16,598	16,624	16,655	16,688	16,727	16,768	16,813	16,861	16,910	16,964	17,019	17,073	17,129	17,186

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
East Renfrewshire	91,030	91,089	91,198	91,305	91,430	91,556	91,701	91,841	92,003	92,154	92,313	92,484	92,674	92,862	93,041
Eastwood 1	35,508	35,550	35,609	35,665	35,731	35,798	35,871	35,946	36,027	36,106	36,188	36,274	36,370	36,462	36,555
Eastwood 2	31,520	31,630	31,755	31,879	32,006	32,132	32,263	32,395	32,536	32,674	32,816	32,964	33,118	33,274	33,426
Levern	24,002	23,909	23,834	23,761	23,693	23,627	23,567	23,501	23,440	23,374	23,309	23,246	23,187	23,126	23,060

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Edinburgh, City of	482,640	487,148	492,126	497,282	502,615	508,102	513,787	519,542	525,341	531,174	537,007	542,821	548,590	554,326	560,015
Almond	25,872	26,331	26,540	26,754	26,976	27,207	27,443	27,685	27,927	28,173	28,421	28,666	28,915	29,156	29,404
City Centre	22,992	22,648	22,777	22,915	23,057	23,204	23,362	23,519	23,674	23,828	23,981	24,131	24,275	24,415	24,551
Colinton / Fairmilehead	26,345	26,663	26,784	26,913	27,050	27,192	27,349	27,505	27,666	27,833	27,998	28,163	28,325	28,487	28,641
Corstorphine / Murrayfield	22,475	22,673	22,817	22,960	23,107	23,260	23,415	23,576	23,735	23,897	24,057	24,220	24,378	24,537	24,695
Craigentinny / Duddingston	25,252	25,439	25,559	25,685	25,820	25,964	26,119	26,276	26,439	26,602	26,766	26,930	27,091	27,251	27,409
Drum Brae / Gyle	23,296	23,786	23,977	24,171	24,376	24,589	24,814	25,044	25,277	25,511	25,746	25,978	26,206	26,429	26,648
Forth	33,164	33,910	34,568	35,248	35,946	36,664	37,400	38,145	38,897	39,655	40,415	41,177	41,938	42,701	43,467
Fountainbridge / Craiglockhart	23,676	23,710	24,036	24,372	24,718	25,072	25,439	25,813	26,190	26,572	26,957	27,342	27,726	28,110	28,493
Inverleith	32,363	32,914	33,402	33,904	34,419	34,943	35,478	36,020	36,569	37,122	37,679	38,241	38,802	39,366	39,932
Leith	26,530	27,458	28,295	29,148	30,012	30,889	31,778	32,671	33,564	34,457	35,348	36,235	37,116	37,996	38,872
Leith Walk	32,252	32,986	33,791	34,615	35,454	36,308	37,179	38,054	38,934	39,818	40,702	41,586	42,468	43,348	44,226
Liberton / Gilmerton	32,897	33,085	33,164	33,255	33,358	33,472	33,600	33,736	33,878	34,026	34,176	34,327	34,479	34,632	34,782
Meadows / Morningside	35,021	34,704	34,924	35,150	35,383	35,623	35,872	36,124	36,375	36,626	36,876	37,121	37,359	37,592	37,819
Pentland Hills	23,419	23,569	23,629	23,692	23,762	23,833	23,910	23,987	24,067	24,146	24,222	24,299	24,377	24,454	24,529
Portobello / Craigmillar	25,576	25,994	26,291	26,602	26,925	27,262	27,617	27,978	28,346	28,717	29,092	29,471	29,849	30,230	30,613
Sighthill / Gorgie	37,171	37,444	37,814	38,205	38,617	39,045	39,494	39,952	40,413	40,879	41,348	41,817	42,288	42,757	43,226
Southside / Newington	34,339	33,832	33,759	33,693	33,634	33,575	33,519	33,459	33,389	33,313	33,224	33,118	32,999	32,864	32,707

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Eilean Siar	27,560	27,426	27,305	27,173	27,049	26,933	26,808	26,734	26,650	26,557	26,469	26,385	26,300	26,215	26,115
Rural Lewis and Harris	8,417	8,336	8,256	8,173	8,091	8,009	7,925	7,856	7,784	7,708	7,633	7,560	7,485	7,411	7,331
Stornoway, Point and Broadway	13,092	13,114	13,145	13,176	13,212	13,252	13,290	13,347	13,401	13,457	13,512	13,572	13,634	13,695	13,752
Uists and Barra	6,051	5,975	5,904	5,824	5,746	5,672	5,592	5,532	5,465	5,393	5,324	5,253	5,182	5,109	5,032

Note

Numbers may not exactly match 2012-based sub-national population projections due to constraining differences.

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Falkirk	156,800	157,439	158,216	158,985	159,759	160,522	161,286	162,047	162,784	163,517	164,233	164,935	165,627	166,304	166,974
Bo'ness	15,487	15,481	15,488	15,494	15,500	15,504	15,508	15,510	15,509	15,508	15,504	15,500	15,492	15,480	15,467
Denny and Bonnybridge	26,901	26,958	27,030	27,098	27,166	27,230	27,289	27,345	27,393	27,441	27,481	27,517	27,549	27,579	27,604
Falkirk	38,382	38,449	38,558	38,667	38,778	38,890	39,004	39,119	39,230	39,342	39,450	39,558	39,665	39,770	39,876
Grangemouth	17,289	17,273	17,280	17,290	17,301	17,311	17,324	17,340	17,353	17,367	17,380	17,393	17,407	17,419	17,434
Larbert, Stenhousemuir and Rural North	28,446	28,777	29,127	29,473	29,822	30,168	30,514	30,860	31,203	31,543	31,884	32,223	32,563	32,899	33,236
Polmont and Rural South	30,295	30,503	30,733	30,963	31,192	31,420	31,648	31,873	32,095	32,317	32,534	32,745	32,953	33,157	33,358

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Fife	366,220	367,253	368,524	369,879	371,272	372,742	374,227	375,782	377,333	378,867	380,385	381,886	383,361	384,812	386,216
Buckhaven, Methil and Wemyss Villages	18,596	18,595	18,546	18,503	18,462	18,426	18,392	18,361	18,330	18,297	18,262	18,224	18,182	18,137	18,087
Burntisland, Kinghorn and Western Kirkcaldy	14,567	14,737	14,873	15,015	15,154	15,297	15,441	15,590	15,727	15,876	16,027	16,178	16,329	16,483	16,639
Cowdenbeath	13,903	13,993	14,048	14,106	14,163	14,223	14,282	14,343	14,404	14,461	14,517	14,570	14,621	14,669	14,714
Cupar	13,525	13,577	13,617	13,660	13,704	13,751	13,799	13,850	13,903	13,956	14,009	14,062	14,115	14,168	14,221
Dunfermline Central	16,567	16,599	16,579	16,563	16,545	16,529	16,513	16,500	16,481	16,465	16,446	16,425	16,400	16,372	16,342
Dunfermline North	14,395	14,453	14,468	14,485	14,504	14,526	14,547	14,570	14,593	14,615	14,634	14,652	14,668	14,683	14,694
Dunfermline South	23,162	24,025	24,813	25,611	26,414	27,226	28,043	28,870	29,697	30,533	31,373	32,219	33,070	33,929	34,794
East Neuk and Land Ward	11,847	11,775	11,656	11,540	11,425	11,312	11,197	11,084	10,972	10,859	10,746	10,631	10,514	10,397	10,278
Glenrothes Central and Thornton	14,567	14,641	14,678	14,719	14,763	14,812	14,863	14,916	14,973	15,029	15,087	15,146	15,204	15,263	15,322
Glenrothes North, Leslie and Markinch	18,089	18,239	18,333	18,431	18,528	18,627	18,725	18,826	18,923	19,019	19,114	19,206	19,294	19,380	19,462
Glenrothes West and Kinglassie	18,229	18,310	18,340	18,370	18,398	18,426	18,451	18,475	18,496	18,510	18,518	18,522	18,521	18,516	18,506
Howe of Fife and Tay Coast	15,263	15,250	15,199	15,147	15,094	15,039	14,983	14,929	14,876	14,816	14,755	14,691	14,626	14,559	14,489
Inverkeithing and Dalgety Bay	16,921	16,924	16,868	16,810	16,749	16,688	16,623	16,558	16,495	16,426	16,356	16,285	16,210	16,134	16,057
Kirkcaldy Central	14,639	14,761	14,820	14,889	14,965	15,050	15,140	15,237	15,338	15,442	15,546	15,652	15,759	15,866	15,973
Kirkcaldy East	14,320	14,542	14,720	14,907	15,107	15,317	15,536	15,762	16,006	16,242	16,482	16,726	16,973	17,222	17,472
Kirkcaldy North	16,284	16,399	16,480	16,563	16,645	16,727	16,808	16,891	16,973	17,050	17,124	17,196	17,264	17,331	17,395
Leven, Kennoway and Largo	19,228	19,286	19,309	19,336	19,364	19,396	19,431	19,469	19,509	19,548	19,588	19,627	19,665	19,702	19,736
Lochgelly and Cardenden	13,243	13,378	13,482	13,592	13,704	13,819	13,935	14,055	14,172	14,291	14,411	14,531	14,650	14,770	14,891
Rosyth	14,829	14,661	14,683	14,707	14,735	14,764	14,793	14,825	14,857	14,886	14,912	14,936	14,958	14,977	14,993
St. Andrews	18,337	17,725	17,608	17,491	17,382	17,282	17,178	17,077	16,973	16,872	16,769	16,667	16,577	16,469	16,358
Tay Bridgehead	14,170	13,710	13,673	13,641	13,607	13,579	13,550	13,524	13,490	13,463	13,436	13,408	13,378	13,350	13,320
The Lochs	13,280	13,416	13,516	13,622	13,730	13,843	13,957	14,074	14,194	14,312	14,430	14,546	14,661	14,776	14,889
West Fife and Coastal Villages	18,259	18,257	18,213	18,171	18,128	18,085	18,040	17,995	17,948	17,897	17,843	17,785	17,722	17,657	17,588

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Glasgow City	595,080	597,139	599,857	602,873	606,166	609,707	613,483	617,430	621,470	625,572	629,696	633,809	637,897	641,937	645,919
Anderston / City	29,177	28,364	28,539	28,731	28,936	29,153	29,380	29,615	29,850	30,082	30,310	30,530	30,742	30,944	31,133
Baillieston	32,614	32,670	32,590	32,512	32,445	32,386	32,329	32,280	32,233	32,189	32,138	32,089	32,035	31,977	31,915
Calton	24,746	25,009	25,432	25,880	26,352	26,845	27,358	27,888	28,430	28,982	29,539	30,099	30,661	31,222	31,781
Canal	32,107	32,185	32,374	32,585	32,817	33,064	33,329	33,606	33,891	34,184	34,483	34,785	35,089	35,394	35,697
Craigton	29,626	29,665	29,566	29,480	29,410	29,351	29,305	29,270	29,237	29,214	29,195	29,178	29,165	29,154	29,144
Drumchapel / Anniesland	28,862	29,119	29,324	29,550	29,792	30,053	30,330	30,616	30,909	31,208	31,508	31,810	32,111	32,412	32,712
East Centre	29,992	30,408	30,727	31,072	31,445	31,842	32,257	32,690	33,134	33,588	34,049	34,516	34,989	35,464	35,943
Garscadden / Scotstounhill	29,707	29,897	30,058	30,235	30,427	30,629	30,846	31,074	31,311	31,553	31,799	32,049	32,301	32,555	32,810
Glasgow North East	33,502	33,771	33,932	34,103	34,285	34,482	34,686	34,900	35,115	35,330	35,547	35,758	35,966	36,170	36,370
Govan	30,988	31,171	31,447	31,750	32,077	32,426	32,793	33,176	33,571	33,972	34,378	34,787	35,197	35,606	36,015
Greater Pollok	33,056	33,344	33,553	33,771	34,001	34,240	34,487	34,743	35,003	35,266	35,530	35,796	36,065	36,332	36,601
Hillhead	26,703	26,372	26,392	26,422	26,460	26,504	26,554	26,608	26,663	26,716	26,764	26,805	26,839	26,862	26,876
Langside	23,103	23,261	23,373	23,489	23,611	23,738	23,867	23,998	24,126	24,251	24,373	24,492	24,606	24,716	24,822
Linn	28,913	29,017	29,047	29,088	29,135	29,191	29,253	29,318	29,388	29,455	29,523	29,590	29,654	29,712	29,768
Maryhill / Kelvin	27,086	27,066	27,090	27,128	27,174	27,229	27,291	27,362	27,436	27,510	27,585	27,656	27,724	27,789	27,847
Newlands / Auldburn	23,189	23,112	22,949	22,791	22,639	22,490	22,353	22,213	22,076	21,938	21,803	21,667	21,528	21,386	21,245
Partick West	33,310	33,834	34,367	34,915	35,478	36,054	36,645	37,245	37,853	38,465	39,081	39,695	40,309	40,921	41,529
Pollokshields	22,571	22,913	23,219	23,534	23,858	24,189	24,527	24,869	25,214	25,558	25,902	26,243	26,581	26,918	27,254
Shettleston	25,651	25,643	25,583	25,535	25,501	25,473	25,459	25,452	25,446	25,445	25,445	25,442	25,439	25,434	25,424
Southside Central	28,770	28,984	29,147	29,325	29,514	29,712	29,920	30,134	30,350	30,567	30,786	31,003	31,220	31,437	31,652
Springburn	21,407	21,335	21,148	20,975	20,811	20,656	20,512	20,372	20,235	20,097	19,958	19,818	19,677	19,532	19,381

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Highland	232,910	233,414	234,053	234,737	235,421	236,103	236,828	237,539	238,228	238,875	239,498	240,088	240,650	241,178	241,664
Badenoch and Strathspey	13,597	13,622	13,658	13,695	13,732	13,770	13,810	13,851	13,890	13,926	13,963	13,996	14,027	14,058	14,087
Caithness	26,299	26,183	26,079	25,978	25,873	25,766	25,660	25,547	25,427	25,300	25,167	25,024	24,876	24,719	24,554
East Ross	21,778	21,763	21,758	21,757	21,756	21,750	21,750	21,746	21,737	21,723	21,703	21,677	21,646	21,608	21,563
Inverness	79,072	79,858	80,696	81,559	82,434	83,318	84,219	85,128	86,038	86,946	87,856	88,765	89,672	90,578	91,482
Lochaber	19,981	19,959	19,949	19,942	19,934	19,926	19,920	19,915	19,907	19,895	19,881	19,865	19,847	19,826	19,802
Mid Ross	23,162	23,198	23,246	23,299	23,352	23,404	23,462	23,518	23,573	23,624	23,670	23,714	23,755	23,792	23,824
Nairn	13,013	13,017	13,028	13,042	13,055	13,067	13,082	13,095	13,107	13,118	13,128	13,137	13,146	13,153	13,159
Skye and Lochalsh	12,926	12,875	12,825	12,776	12,724	12,671	12,621	12,566	12,509	12,447	12,381	12,312	12,238	12,159	12,075
Sutherland	13,930	13,875	13,828	13,786	13,741	13,697	13,655	13,610	13,564	13,513	13,460	13,406	13,350	13,291	13,229
West Ross	9,152	9,066	8,985	8,904	8,820	8,734	8,650	8,563	8,475	8,382	8,288	8,192	8,094	7,993	7,891

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Inverclyde	80,680	80,080	79,544	78,999	78,461	77,914	77,364	76,852	76,340	75,817	75,286	74,736	74,172	73,589	72,981
Inverclyde East	17,069	16,842	16,626	16,409	16,189	15,967	15,741	15,521	15,300	15,072	14,843	14,608	14,370	14,128	13,881
Inverclyde East Central	14,443	14,479	14,529	14,579	14,635	14,690	14,747	14,810	14,874	14,935	14,997	15,054	15,110	15,162	15,209
Inverclyde North	15,564	15,378	15,212	15,044	14,880	14,715	14,548	14,391	14,234	14,078	13,920	13,759	13,596	13,430	13,259
Inverclyde South	10,634	10,524	10,423	10,322	10,223	10,124	10,027	9,937	9,850	9,763	9,674	9,586	9,495	9,402	9,308
Inverclyde South West	12,188	12,183	12,181	12,174	12,169	12,158	12,146	12,138	12,128	12,114	12,099	12,078	12,054	12,025	11,990
Inverclyde West	10,782	10,675	10,573	10,470	10,365	10,260	10,154	10,054	9,954	9,854	9,754	9,651	9,547	9,442	9,334

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Midlothian	84,240	84,714	85,243	85,778	86,376	86,988	87,606	88,236	88,869	89,504	90,141	90,772	91,415	92,051	92,683
Bonnyrigg	17,075	17,367	17,637	17,909	18,194	18,484	18,776	19,073	19,371	19,671	19,973	20,275	20,581	20,887	21,194
Dalkeith	10,781	10,817	10,830	10,845	10,872	10,900	10,929	10,957	10,985	11,013	11,041	11,067	11,094	11,120	11,144
Midlothian East	15,530	15,761	15,964	16,170	16,388	16,613	16,841	17,073	17,308	17,544	17,782	18,018	18,256	18,494	18,731
Midlothian South	12,634	12,783	12,903	13,024	13,157	13,293	13,431	13,574	13,720	13,868	14,019	14,172	14,330	14,491	14,653
Midlothian West	14,269	14,054	14,028	14,002	13,981	13,962	13,942	13,924	13,905	13,885	13,863	13,839	13,815	13,788	13,758
Penicuik	13,951	13,931	13,882	13,829	13,783	13,736	13,686	13,635	13,580	13,523	13,464	13,401	13,338	13,271	13,202

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Moray	92,910	92,852	92,850	92,853	92,859	92,868	92,868	92,865	92,857	92,852	92,838	92,810	92,774	92,733	92,670
Buckie	9,066	8,870	8,782	8,693	8,603	8,513	8,421	8,330	8,237	8,144	8,048	7,953	7,854	7,756	7,657
Elgin City North	10,783	10,748	10,680	10,614	10,552	10,489	10,427	10,362	10,298	10,235	10,172	10,106	10,043	9,978	9,914
Elgin City South	8,995	8,839	8,711	8,584	8,455	8,324	8,191	8,056	7,919	7,780	7,637	7,492	7,343	7,192	7,035
Fochabers Lhanbryde	13,115	13,271	13,506	13,743	13,982	14,225	14,466	14,709	14,954	15,201	15,448	15,695	15,941	16,189	16,434
Forres	15,295	15,603	15,586	15,569	15,552	15,534	15,514	15,494	15,471	15,449	15,424	15,397	15,367	15,335	15,299
Heldon and Laich	15,384	15,367	15,373	15,378	15,382	15,388	15,391	15,394	15,395	15,395	15,395	15,391	15,388	15,383	15,376
Keith and Cullen	10,895	10,837	10,868	10,901	10,935	10,971	11,006	11,042	11,080	11,119	11,158	11,195	11,231	11,267	11,299
Speyside Glenlivet	9,377	9,317	9,344	9,370	9,397	9,425	9,451	9,477	9,503	9,529	9,556	9,581	9,607	9,633	9,657

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
North Ayrshire	137,560	137,141	136,812	136,535	136,245	135,950	135,652	135,327	134,987	134,645	134,275	133,890	133,480	133,043	132,586
Arran	4,624	4,543	4,464	4,389	4,310	4,232	4,152	4,069	3,985	3,901	3,816	3,729	3,642	3,556	3,468
Garnock Valley	20,475	20,337	20,211	20,096	19,978	19,860	19,742	19,620	19,496	19,372	19,242	19,110	18,974	18,833	18,691
Irvine	40,155	40,043	39,957	39,883	39,806	39,729	39,652	39,568	39,480	39,388	39,291	39,187	39,075	38,954	38,826
Kilwinning	15,350	15,231	15,121	15,020	14,916	14,810	14,703	14,591	14,475	14,361	14,239	14,116	13,988	13,855	13,720
North Coast & Cumbræ	24,752	24,860	24,981	25,108	25,232	25,353	25,475	25,593	25,710	25,829	25,947	26,068	26,188	26,307	26,426
Three Towns	32,204	32,128	32,077	32,039	32,003	31,966	31,928	31,886	31,841	31,794	31,739	31,679	31,613	31,538	31,457

Note

Numbers may not exactly match 2012-based sub-national population projections due to constraining differences.

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
North Lanarkshire	337,870	337,967	338,292	338,617	338,960	339,279	339,589	339,925	340,226	340,477	340,680	340,854	340,973	341,056	341,088
Abronhill, Kildrum and the Village	14,917	14,793	14,674	14,552	14,428	14,300	14,168	14,035	13,898	13,756	13,610	13,460	13,305	13,146	12,984
Airdrie Central	15,354	15,501	15,666	15,835	16,009	16,185	16,363	16,544	16,725	16,906	17,086	17,266	17,443	17,619	17,794
Airdrie North	20,303	20,458	20,632	20,810	20,992	21,176	21,365	21,558	21,752	21,946	22,141	22,337	22,533	22,729	22,926
Airdrie South	18,691	18,509	18,332	18,150	17,963	17,772	17,576	17,378	17,174	16,965	16,750	16,531	16,307	16,077	15,843
Bellshill	14,653	14,581	14,520	14,457	14,394	14,328	14,261	14,194	14,124	14,051	13,975	13,897	13,816	13,733	13,646
Coatbridge North and Glenboig	19,008	19,051	19,110	19,170	19,233	19,296	19,359	19,424	19,488	19,548	19,606	19,662	19,715	19,764	19,810
Coatbridge South	14,702	14,750	14,804	14,857	14,909	14,960	15,008	15,056	15,102	15,145	15,184	15,221	15,254	15,284	15,310
Coatbridge West	16,846	16,915	16,995	17,073	17,153	17,232	17,310	17,390	17,470	17,550	17,628	17,706	17,783	17,860	17,936
Cumbernauld North	17,769	17,798	17,828	17,855	17,880	17,902	17,920	17,939	17,954	17,967	17,977	17,986	17,993	17,998	18,000
Cumbernauld South	19,696	19,526	19,366	19,204	19,038	18,870	18,698	18,527	18,351	18,171	17,988	17,802	17,613	17,422	17,227
Fortissat	16,460	16,488	16,530	16,575	16,623	16,671	16,721	16,774	16,826	16,876	16,924	16,971	17,016	17,058	17,098
Kilsyth	12,143	12,057	11,981	11,905	11,829	11,751	11,672	11,593	11,513	11,432	11,348	11,263	11,176	11,087	10,996
Mossend and Holytown	13,864	13,782	13,708	13,633	13,560	13,484	13,407	13,331	13,251	13,168	13,080	12,991	12,898	12,801	12,699
Motherwell North	16,663	16,665	16,679	16,695	16,716	16,737	16,760	16,786	16,811	16,835	16,858	16,879	16,897	16,914	16,927
Motherwell South East and Ravenscraig	16,411	16,421	16,448	16,476	16,508	16,539	16,573	16,607	16,640	16,671	16,702	16,731	16,758	16,784	16,808
Motherwell West	14,267	14,256	14,256	14,255	14,254	14,251	14,246	14,242	14,235	14,225	14,211	14,194	14,173	14,149	14,122
Murdostoun	19,797	19,883	19,984	20,086	20,190	20,295	20,401	20,510	20,620	20,728	20,835	20,943	21,049	21,155	21,260
Strathkelvin	20,052	20,158	20,272	20,384	20,496	20,606	20,715	20,826	20,933	21,039	21,142	21,243	21,342	21,439	21,535
Thorniewood	15,115	15,036	14,967	14,897	14,827	14,754	14,681	14,607	14,530	14,450	14,366	14,280	14,190	14,098	14,003
Wishaw	21,159	21,340	21,541	21,747	21,957	22,170	22,386	22,606	22,827	23,048	23,269	23,492	23,714	23,938	24,162

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Orkney Islands	21,530	21,553	21,585	21,625	21,667	21,704	21,791	21,879	21,966	22,052	22,136	22,215	22,292	22,374	22,434
East Mainland	4,616	4,668	4,720	4,776	4,832	4,888	4,954	5,020	5,087	5,153	5,218	5,282	5,344	5,407	5,467
Isles	3,313	3,284	3,258	3,232	3,208	3,180	3,161	3,140	3,119	3,097	3,075	3,054	3,032	3,009	2,982
Kirkwall	6,316	6,284	6,252	6,226	6,199	6,173	6,161	6,152	6,144	6,135	6,126	6,117	6,107	6,099	6,086
Stromness Parish	2,075	2,069	2,064	2,060	2,055	2,050	2,051	2,053	2,055	2,055	2,057	2,057	2,058	2,060	2,058
West Mainland	5,210	5,248	5,290	5,330	5,373	5,413	5,464	5,514	5,562	5,611	5,659	5,706	5,752	5,800	5,842

Note

Numbers may not exactly match 2012-based sub-national population projections due to constraining differences.

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Perth & Kinross	147,740	148,882	150,116	151,382	152,728	154,101	155,499	156,918	158,367	159,833	161,314	162,806	164,318	165,843	167,377
Carse of Gowrie	9,784	10,004	10,223	10,441	10,663	10,882	11,102	11,321	11,536	11,750	11,962	12,175	12,388	12,602	12,819
North Perthshire 1	10,249	10,273	10,303	10,336	10,374	10,414	10,455	10,499	10,544	10,591	10,638	10,686	10,734	10,782	10,831
North Perthshire 2	19,084	19,166	19,261	19,356	19,458	19,560	19,664	19,768	19,872	19,975	20,077	20,179	20,280	20,380	20,478
North Perthshire 3	11,320	11,429	11,541	11,656	11,776	11,900	12,023	12,148	12,277	12,406	12,537	12,668	12,801	12,935	13,067
Perth City North	25,726	25,921	26,142	26,374	26,625	26,884	27,154	27,430	27,714	28,005	28,301	28,601	28,907	29,217	29,530
Perth City South	25,122	25,247	25,389	25,542	25,708	25,884	26,064	26,248	26,439	26,635	26,833	27,031	27,232	27,432	27,632
South Perthshire 1	14,338	14,458	14,587	14,717	14,855	14,995	15,135	15,277	15,423	15,568	15,714	15,860	16,007	16,156	16,304
South Perthshire 2	12,475	12,518	12,566	12,616	12,674	12,732	12,792	12,853	12,917	12,983	13,050	13,119	13,191	13,264	13,339
South Perthshire 3	19,642	19,868	20,104	20,345	20,596	20,851	21,110	21,374	21,645	21,921	22,201	22,486	22,777	23,074	23,376

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Renfrewshire	174,310	174,246	174,297	174,421	174,563	174,709	174,870	175,039	175,202	175,366	175,527	175,691	175,830	175,945	176,038
Bishopton, Bridge of Weir & Langbank	11,431	11,360	11,293	11,229	11,162	11,092	11,019	10,946	10,869	10,791	10,711	10,629	10,542	10,452	10,357
Erskine & Inchinnan	16,887	16,790	16,696	16,603	16,506	16,404	16,301	16,194	16,083	15,970	15,853	15,734	15,611	15,482	15,350
Houston, Crosslee & Linwood	16,695	16,624	16,561	16,499	16,438	16,376	16,313	16,250	16,185	16,117	16,050	15,982	15,909	15,834	15,756
Johnstone North, Kilbarchan & Lochwinnoch	13,746	13,698	13,658	13,625	13,593	13,564	13,535	13,509	13,482	13,457	13,432	13,408	13,383	13,355	13,327
Johnstone South, Elderslie & Howwood	17,360	17,410	17,471	17,539	17,611	17,682	17,755	17,829	17,902	17,977	18,052	18,127	18,202	18,276	18,350
Paisley East & Ralston	16,241	16,212	16,196	16,187	16,182	16,176	16,172	16,169	16,166	16,164	16,162	16,160	16,156	16,150	16,142
Paisley North West	19,022	19,077	19,153	19,244	19,341	19,443	19,551	19,662	19,774	19,887	20,000	20,114	20,226	20,336	20,442
Paisley South	18,867	18,980	19,111	19,251	19,396	19,544	19,698	19,854	20,013	20,176	20,340	20,508	20,676	20,844	21,012
Paisley South West	16,512	16,378	16,252	16,129	16,006	15,882	15,757	15,631	15,501	15,370	15,236	15,099	14,959	14,815	14,665
Renfrew North	13,224	13,371	13,527	13,693	13,863	14,034	14,209	14,385	14,564	14,742	14,921	15,101	15,279	15,457	15,632
Renfrew South & Gallowhill	14,325	14,345	14,380	14,422	14,466	14,512	14,560	14,611	14,662	14,716	14,771	14,828	14,886	14,944	15,004

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Scottish Borders	113,710	113,750	113,867	113,986	114,165	114,334	114,497	114,658	114,802	114,937	115,062	115,162	115,240	115,297	115,324
East Berwickshire	11,198	11,187	11,184	11,183	11,189	11,196	11,203	11,213	11,222	11,230	11,238	11,245	11,250	11,253	11,253
Galashiels and District	14,113	14,090	14,081	14,075	14,084	14,092	14,103	14,115	14,127	14,139	14,149	14,158	14,164	14,166	14,167
Hawick and Denholm	9,730	9,700	9,677	9,656	9,642	9,628	9,616	9,605	9,594	9,584	9,574	9,564	9,552	9,540	9,526
Hawick and Hermitage	8,951	8,861	8,780	8,701	8,629	8,555	8,480	8,406	8,330	8,254	8,176	8,096	8,015	7,931	7,843
Jedburgh and District	8,014	8,023	8,038	8,053	8,074	8,093	8,112	8,132	8,149	8,167	8,184	8,199	8,212	8,224	8,233
Kelso and District	10,480	10,542	10,612	10,683	10,757	10,830	10,902	10,973	11,043	11,112	11,180	11,247	11,311	11,374	11,434
Leaderdale and Melrose	10,695	10,778	10,865	10,949	11,037	11,123	11,208	11,293	11,377	11,459	11,540	11,620	11,698	11,775	11,851
Mid Berwickshire	9,707	9,679	9,656	9,630	9,608	9,583	9,555	9,526	9,492	9,458	9,422	9,384	9,343	9,300	9,254
Selkirkshire	10,346	10,294	10,249	10,200	10,154	10,107	10,056	10,002	9,944	9,883	9,818	9,749	9,674	9,594	9,509
Tweeddale East	10,989	11,152	11,320	11,488	11,660	11,831	12,001	12,171	12,340	12,509	12,678	12,844	13,011	13,176	13,340
Tweeddale West	9,487	9,443	9,405	9,367	9,332	9,297	9,261	9,223	9,183	9,143	9,101	9,057	9,011	8,964	8,915

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Shetland Islands	23,210	23,293	23,389	23,491	23,588	23,694	23,790	23,888	24,001	24,105	24,207	24,301	24,406	24,498	24,585
Lerwick North	2,742	2,724	2,706	2,687	2,668	2,649	2,628	2,607	2,588	2,568	2,547	2,526	2,503	2,482	2,459
Lerwick South	5,493	5,513	5,538	5,564	5,588	5,615	5,640	5,667	5,696	5,724	5,751	5,776	5,804	5,830	5,854
North Isles	2,828	2,810	2,794	2,779	2,760	2,742	2,723	2,701	2,682	2,661	2,639	2,615	2,592	2,568	2,542
Shetland Central	2,606	2,626	2,648	2,670	2,692	2,715	2,737	2,759	2,782	2,802	2,823	2,843	2,862	2,880	2,897
Shetland North	3,276	3,275	3,275	3,277	3,278	3,281	3,282	3,283	3,285	3,287	3,287	3,286	3,285	3,281	3,276
Shetland South	3,313	3,364	3,416	3,469	3,523	3,579	3,633	3,689	3,747	3,804	3,861	3,918	3,977	4,035	4,094
Shetland West	2,952	2,981	3,012	3,045	3,078	3,112	3,146	3,183	3,221	3,260	3,299	3,338	3,381	3,421	3,462

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
South Ayrshire	112,910	112,750	112,673	112,602	112,533	112,479	112,432	112,433	112,438	112,437	112,427	112,407	112,372	112,335	112,280
Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities	20,675	20,714	20,775	20,844	20,920	21,003	21,092	21,194	21,298	21,402	21,508	21,614	21,718	21,824	21,929
Ayr South & Coylton	31,621	31,571	31,544	31,519	31,495	31,475	31,458	31,452	31,446	31,441	31,435	31,426	31,415	31,404	31,389
Girvan and South Carrick Villages	9,657	9,570	9,489	9,406	9,321	9,239	9,155	9,077	8,998	8,919	8,838	8,754	8,668	8,581	8,490
Maybole and North Carrick Villages	9,895	9,881	9,874	9,868	9,860	9,854	9,849	9,849	9,850	9,850	9,850	9,847	9,843	9,839	9,832
Prestwick	22,431	22,420	22,424	22,426	22,429	22,432	22,437	22,452	22,468	22,483	22,497	22,510	22,520	22,532	22,541
Troon	18,631	18,594	18,567	18,538	18,507	18,475	18,441	18,410	18,377	18,341	18,301	18,256	18,207	18,155	18,099

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
South Lanarkshire	314,360	314,738	315,283	315,830	316,378	316,969	317,552	318,114	318,638	319,150	319,625	320,055	320,466	320,833	321,175
Blantyre	17,488	17,352	17,222	17,091	16,957	16,824	16,686	16,546	16,400	16,250	16,095	15,934	15,770	15,601	15,428
Bothwell	6,551	6,526	6,502	6,477	6,450	6,424	6,396	6,366	6,334	6,302	6,268	6,232	6,196	6,158	6,121
Cambuslang	28,810	29,253	29,711	30,172	30,635	31,106	31,578	32,051	32,523	32,996	33,468	33,939	34,410	34,881	35,353
Carluke	18,957	19,013	19,078	19,142	19,206	19,271	19,334	19,394	19,451	19,506	19,557	19,603	19,647	19,686	19,724
Clydesdale East	16,748	16,717	16,693	16,666	16,637	16,610	16,580	16,549	16,515	16,480	16,443	16,404	16,364	16,320	16,275
East Kilbride	76,483	76,622	76,802	76,986	77,176	77,376	77,579	77,783	77,985	78,188	78,386	78,580	78,768	78,950	79,124
Hamilton	52,829	52,984	53,172	53,365	53,562	53,766	53,971	54,174	54,371	54,566	54,755	54,940	55,124	55,301	55,478
Lanark	17,820	17,940	18,068	18,194	18,317	18,444	18,569	18,692	18,813	18,934	19,052	19,168	19,283	19,396	19,509
Larkhall	16,831	16,688	16,555	16,420	16,285	16,152	16,019	15,885	15,748	15,610	15,469	15,325	15,180	15,031	14,879
Lesmahagow	8,185	8,165	8,152	8,138	8,123	8,111	8,099	8,086	8,071	8,057	8,043	8,028	8,014	8,000	7,986
Rutherglen	30,931	30,796	30,685	30,579	30,475	30,376	30,276	30,175	30,070	29,963	29,853	29,737	29,618	29,493	29,363
Stonehouse	6,599	6,630	6,665	6,700	6,734	6,771	6,809	6,845	6,881	6,917	6,952	6,985	7,018	7,049	7,081
Strathaven	10,641	10,565	10,491	10,414	10,334	10,254	10,172	10,087	9,999	9,911	9,819	9,724	9,629	9,531	9,432
Uddingston	5,487	5,486	5,486	5,486	5,486	5,485	5,484	5,481	5,477	5,471	5,465	5,456	5,446	5,434	5,422

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
Stirling	91,020	91,454	91,943	92,457	92,980	93,529	94,083	94,714	95,361	96,011	96,679	97,358	98,042	98,713	99,386
Bannockburn	12,024	12,086	12,110	12,135	12,162	12,190	12,215	12,248	12,282	12,314	12,349	12,383	12,419	12,450	12,484
Castle	13,152	13,275	13,468	13,672	13,885	14,108	14,339	14,588	14,847	15,110	15,380	15,655	15,932	16,210	16,489
Dunblane and Bridge of Allan	17,252	17,092	17,108	17,124	17,139	17,155	17,169	17,191	17,213	17,237	17,260	17,283	17,302	17,317	17,329
Forth and Endrick	12,336	12,373	12,379	12,387	12,396	12,408	12,421	12,443	12,465	12,488	12,513	12,538	12,565	12,592	12,618
Stirling East	12,539	12,664	12,740	12,822	12,906	12,993	13,081	13,184	13,288	13,392	13,497	13,606	13,718	13,826	13,937
Stirling West	12,262	12,451	12,613	12,777	12,942	13,112	13,285	13,468	13,656	13,843	14,036	14,231	14,428	14,626	14,826
Trossachs and Teith	11,455	11,513	11,525	11,539	11,550	11,563	11,573	11,592	11,610	11,627	11,644	11,661	11,677	11,691	11,704

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
West Dunbartonshire	90,340	90,069	89,874	89,688	89,507	89,325	89,160	88,971	88,776	88,579	88,360	88,128	87,889	87,630	87,359
Clydebank Central	14,834	14,706	14,594	14,486	14,380	14,276	14,178	14,076	13,974	13,874	13,772	13,670	13,567	13,463	13,358
Clydebank Waterfront	15,799	15,742	15,706	15,671	15,639	15,607	15,578	15,545	15,511	15,476	15,436	15,393	15,349	15,300	15,248
Dumbarton	17,511	17,480	17,461	17,442	17,425	17,407	17,390	17,367	17,343	17,317	17,286	17,252	17,215	17,175	17,130
Kilpatrick	12,922	12,919	12,923	12,929	12,934	12,936	12,941	12,942	12,941	12,941	12,938	12,932	12,922	12,909	12,896
Leven	18,066	18,084	18,115	18,146	18,178	18,211	18,246	18,278	18,309	18,339	18,364	18,387	18,409	18,426	18,440
Lomond	11,208	11,138	11,075	11,014	10,951	10,888	10,827	10,763	10,697	10,632	10,563	10,495	10,426	10,357	10,286

Table 1 (continued): Projected population by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	5,313,600	5,327,898	5,346,120	5,365,420	5,385,719	5,406,997	5,429,012	5,451,660	5,474,391	5,497,079	5,519,588	5,541,816	5,563,670	5,585,040	5,605,814
West Lothian	175,990	176,789	177,652	178,512	179,380	180,252	181,127	182,035	182,955	183,868	184,774	185,677	186,570	187,461	188,339
Armadales and Blackridge	15,196	15,311	15,431	15,550	15,668	15,784	15,902	16,021	16,141	16,258	16,374	16,489	16,601	16,714	16,826
Bathgate	18,415	18,594	18,782	18,973	19,166	19,364	19,565	19,770	19,981	20,193	20,407	20,621	20,836	21,052	21,266
Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh	19,008	19,101	19,199	19,295	19,392	19,487	19,583	19,682	19,780	19,877	19,973	20,069	20,163	20,257	20,351
East Livingston and East Calder	20,238	20,262	20,291	20,318	20,347	20,373	20,399	20,429	20,459	20,487	20,513	20,539	20,562	20,584	20,602
Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley	16,349	16,262	16,183	16,104	16,024	15,944	15,862	15,782	15,702	15,621	15,538	15,451	15,362	15,271	15,176
Linlithgow	15,871	15,847	15,827	15,802	15,774	15,746	15,715	15,685	15,654	15,622	15,587	15,550	15,512	15,471	15,427
Livingston North	21,195	21,279	21,367	21,452	21,541	21,630	21,718	21,811	21,906	22,000	22,095	22,191	22,287	22,383	22,480
Livingston South	25,505	25,465	25,430	25,390	25,348	25,303	25,256	25,211	25,165	25,116	25,061	25,006	24,946	24,884	24,818
Whitburn and Blackburn	24,213	24,668	25,143	25,627	26,120	26,620	27,127	27,644	28,167	28,695	29,226	29,762	30,301	30,845	31,393

Table 2: Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Aberdeen City	103,934	105,047	106,441	107,916	109,428	110,958	112,379	113,714	115,079	116,449	117,834	119,174	120,497	121,864	123,277
Airyhall / Broomhill / Garthdee	7,895	7,958	8,036	8,122	8,203	8,286	8,364	8,434	8,505	8,588	8,674	8,752	8,833	8,923	9,014
Bridge of Don	7,718	7,737	7,761	7,787	7,824	7,843	7,851	7,860	7,863	7,865	7,860	7,842	7,822	7,798	7,776
Dyce / Bucksburn / Danestone	8,237	8,372	8,492	8,623	8,767	8,902	9,035	9,158	9,279	9,394	9,505	9,614	9,727	9,835	9,943
George St / Harbour	9,111	9,147	9,335	9,498	9,666	9,844	10,012	10,166	10,320	10,480	10,638	10,800	10,959	11,117	11,289
Hazlehead / Ashley / Queens Cross	9,442	9,548	9,647	9,755	9,859	9,961	10,047	10,133	10,218	10,299	10,378	10,460	10,541	10,631	10,725
Hilton / Woodside / Stockethill	8,163	8,262	8,380	8,506	8,628	8,748	8,872	8,994	9,119	9,249	9,387	9,526	9,670	9,816	9,971
Kincorth / Nigg / Cove	6,921	6,948	6,983	7,025	7,059	7,109	7,147	7,168	7,200	7,219	7,246	7,264	7,268	7,278	7,283
Kingswells / Sheddocksley / Summerhill	6,174	6,210	6,260	6,317	6,375	6,432	6,480	6,526	6,579	6,631	6,686	6,734	6,785	6,832	6,887
Lower Deeside	5,870	5,940	6,017	6,096	6,178	6,267	6,344	6,421	6,499	6,570	6,645	6,715	6,778	6,843	6,909
Midstocket / Rosemount	8,009	8,086	8,171	8,267	8,357	8,454	8,549	8,633	8,720	8,812	8,893	8,978	9,069	9,165	9,264
Northfield / Mastrick North	7,213	7,320	7,413	7,529	7,659	7,792	7,895	7,992	8,108	8,227	8,345	8,447	8,548	8,663	8,782
Tillydrone / Seaton / Old Aberdeen	7,320	7,374	7,539	7,699	7,870	8,044	8,215	8,382	8,535	8,694	8,857	9,023	9,186	9,346	9,502
Torry / Ferryhill	11,862	12,147	12,407	12,693	12,983	13,276	13,568	13,848	14,136	14,422	14,721	15,018	15,311	15,618	15,935

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Aberdeenshire	106,018	107,128	108,102	109,081	110,043	111,042	112,080	113,143	114,151	115,083	116,058	117,033	118,001	118,928	119,801
Aboyne, Upper Deeside and Donside	5,002	5,026	5,054	5,082	5,114	5,151	5,185	5,216	5,240	5,272	5,293	5,320	5,352	5,384	5,413
Banchory and Mid Deeside	4,157	4,204	4,252	4,293	4,339	4,392	4,443	4,499	4,544	4,586	4,628	4,673	4,712	4,755	4,796
Banff and District	4,940	4,930	4,921	4,905	4,886	4,873	4,861	4,851	4,837	4,827	4,823	4,814	4,801	4,786	4,773
Central Buchan	5,881	5,924	5,954	5,990	6,014	6,042	6,081	6,112	6,143	6,165	6,192	6,221	6,245	6,268	6,285
East Garioch	4,653	4,757	4,859	4,957	5,055	5,168	5,279	5,393	5,509	5,619	5,742	5,862	5,987	6,115	6,236
Ellon and District	5,592	5,625	5,648	5,663	5,680	5,704	5,727	5,748	5,756	5,760	5,771	5,773	5,779	5,771	5,768
Fraserburgh and District	6,474	6,483	6,478	6,481	6,486	6,487	6,494	6,498	6,503	6,502	6,502	6,496	6,495	6,491	6,487
Huntly, Strathbogie and Howe of Alford	7,035	7,083	7,114	7,142	7,173	7,200	7,235	7,271	7,303	7,333	7,364	7,395	7,426	7,450	7,475
Inverurie and District	5,524	5,564	5,593	5,621	5,659	5,698	5,726	5,758	5,792	5,823	5,850	5,875	5,904	5,929	5,952
Mearns	5,904	5,988	6,062	6,138	6,221	6,298	6,375	6,456	6,534	6,616	6,697	6,773	6,851	6,926	7,003
Mid Formartine	6,788	6,908	7,019	7,132	7,235	7,344	7,454	7,573	7,690	7,798	7,909	8,021	8,134	8,256	8,365
North Kincardine	5,523	5,631	5,729	5,826	5,929	6,027	6,124	6,231	6,329	6,425	6,523	6,618	6,710	6,798	6,884
Peterhead North and Rattray	6,621	6,712	6,788	6,878	6,956	7,040	7,125	7,217	7,310	7,390	7,473	7,560	7,650	7,743	7,832
Peterhead South and Cruden	5,034	5,030	5,022	5,016	5,013	5,004	4,995	4,980	4,970	4,960	4,945	4,928	4,910	4,887	4,864
Stonehaven and Lower Deeside	6,147	6,186	6,220	6,257	6,277	6,301	6,331	6,365	6,392	6,407	6,428	6,455	6,477	6,486	6,487
Troup	4,449	4,480	4,509	4,542	4,573	4,603	4,638	4,673	4,712	4,742	4,779	4,815	4,852	4,893	4,922
Turriff and District	5,116	5,172	5,221	5,271	5,320	5,358	5,411	5,457	5,506	5,547	5,586	5,630	5,670	5,708	5,748
West Garioch	5,029	5,182	5,332	5,484	5,635	5,792	5,947	6,108	6,268	6,424	6,586	6,752	6,915	7,081	7,241
Westhill and District	6,149	6,243	6,325	6,402	6,479	6,560	6,647	6,734	6,812	6,890	6,968	7,052	7,131	7,201	7,272

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Angus	52,109	52,413	52,633	52,829	53,045	53,285	53,499	53,717	53,901	54,075	54,257	54,429	54,590	54,718	54,826
Arbroath East and Lunan	7,130	7,207	7,262	7,305	7,364	7,429	7,490	7,551	7,609	7,675	7,734	7,794	7,856	7,909	7,970
Arbroath West and Letham	7,447	7,379	7,373	7,368	7,363	7,362	7,356	7,346	7,332	7,314	7,300	7,279	7,253	7,222	7,193
Brechin and Edzell	5,598	5,642	5,668	5,694	5,730	5,768	5,796	5,829	5,860	5,894	5,921	5,947	5,974	5,996	6,012
Carnoustie and District	5,622	5,714	5,781	5,845	5,908	5,969	6,036	6,099	6,157	6,209	6,263	6,325	6,380	6,438	6,485
Forfar and District	7,289	7,329	7,341	7,354	7,361	7,374	7,382	7,397	7,405	7,402	7,418	7,426	7,430	7,426	7,427
Kirriemuir and Dean	4,523	4,538	4,541	4,544	4,550	4,556	4,562	4,563	4,562	4,560	4,551	4,545	4,534	4,520	4,505
Monifieth and Sidlaw	6,924	6,955	6,971	6,976	6,978	6,983	6,987	6,993	6,990	6,985	6,987	6,984	6,982	6,975	6,962
Montrose and District	7,576	7,648	7,697	7,743	7,792	7,842	7,890	7,939	7,986	8,037	8,083	8,129	8,179	8,231	8,274

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Argyll & Bute	40,514	40,934	40,922	40,894	40,841	40,826	40,807	40,797	40,746	40,674	40,606	40,513	40,439	40,319	40,178
Bute	3,449	3,385	3,348	3,312	3,277	3,243	3,210	3,172	3,138	3,103	3,068	3,028	2,984	2,939	2,893
Cowal	7,243	7,195	7,163	7,136	7,106	7,082	7,054	7,028	6,998	6,961	6,922	6,885	6,847	6,808	6,764
Helensburgh and Lomond	10,531	11,139	11,156	11,164	11,159	11,170	11,181	11,194	11,192	11,190	11,195	11,193	11,203	11,195	11,182
Islay, Jura and Colonsay	1,683	1,653	1,638	1,624	1,613	1,600	1,587	1,576	1,564	1,549	1,537	1,524	1,510	1,494	1,482
Kintyre	3,800	3,749	3,730	3,713	3,685	3,663	3,643	3,622	3,595	3,561	3,532	3,500	3,468	3,429	3,391
Lorn, Lismore, Kerrera and the Slate Islands	7,416	7,467	7,528	7,583	7,645	7,707	7,771	7,841	7,899	7,959	8,023	8,077	8,139	8,187	8,234
Mid Argyll	4,543	4,514	4,510	4,503	4,487	4,478	4,467	4,458	4,439	4,416	4,388	4,355	4,325	4,297	4,261
Mull, Iona, Coll and Tiree	1,850	1,833	1,850	1,860	1,869	1,883	1,893	1,906	1,921	1,934	1,941	1,951	1,963	1,968	1,971

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Clackmannanshire	22,881	22,978	23,093	23,213	23,328	23,441	23,555	23,647	23,736	23,810	23,881	23,942	23,995	24,033	24,058
Alloa	9,321	9,347	9,378	9,420	9,452	9,483	9,516	9,546	9,575	9,592	9,609	9,619	9,631	9,633	9,629
Rest of Clackmannanshire	9,799	9,837	9,874	9,908	9,945	9,982	10,023	10,044	10,064	10,078	10,095	10,108	10,113	10,110	10,105
Tullibody	3,762	3,794	3,841	3,885	3,931	3,977	4,017	4,058	4,097	4,140	4,176	4,215	4,252	4,290	4,324

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Dumfries & Galloway	68,364	68,682	68,892	69,077	69,241	69,430	69,635	69,796	69,914	70,013	70,092	70,192	70,249	70,285	70,288
Annandale & Eskdale	17,177	17,267	17,331	17,387	17,447	17,504	17,567	17,615	17,654	17,689	17,711	17,748	17,776	17,805	17,820
Nithsdale	26,597	26,770	26,894	27,019	27,129	27,252	27,380	27,488	27,581	27,665	27,742	27,822	27,885	27,944	27,990
Stewartry	11,076	11,084	11,083	11,067	11,048	11,034	11,029	11,020	10,998	10,975	10,957	10,941	10,922	10,888	10,857
Wigtown	13,514	13,560	13,584	13,603	13,617	13,639	13,659	13,674	13,682	13,684	13,683	13,681	13,665	13,648	13,621

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Dundee City	69,263	69,500	70,075	70,700	71,445	72,181	72,809	73,359	73,961	74,604	75,240	75,834	76,396	77,011	77,600
Coldside	10,043	10,015	10,019	10,030	10,053	10,081	10,092	10,119	10,149	10,189	10,235	10,279	10,319	10,377	10,428
East End	7,410	7,449	7,507	7,574	7,664	7,762	7,830	7,900	7,979	8,071	8,163	8,238	8,316	8,397	8,476
Lochee	9,490	9,517	9,564	9,622	9,699	9,767	9,819	9,866	9,930	10,002	10,075	10,138	10,206	10,277	10,353
Maryfield	9,381	9,540	9,765	9,996	10,244	10,494	10,738	10,962	11,198	11,448	11,694	11,943	12,180	12,426	12,670
North East	6,652	6,638	6,634	6,638	6,653	6,669	6,678	6,674	6,676	6,687	6,693	6,703	6,696	6,696	6,691
Strathmartine	7,905	7,913	7,940	7,978	8,033	8,075	8,100	8,127	8,171	8,210	8,236	8,253	8,275	8,293	8,318
The Ferry	8,900	8,967	9,062	9,167	9,277	9,389	9,486	9,578	9,678	9,771	9,869	9,960	10,046	10,140	10,227
West End	9,481	9,461	9,586	9,696	9,821	9,944	10,065	10,133	10,180	10,225	10,274	10,322	10,360	10,406	10,437

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
East Ayrshire	54,143	54,453	54,770	55,063	55,335	55,625	55,910	56,174	56,403	56,600	56,814	57,023	57,201	57,343	57,457
Annick	5,204	5,270	5,335	5,402	5,466	5,532	5,593	5,656	5,718	5,776	5,834	5,890	5,945	6,002	6,051
Ballochmyle	6,243	6,260	6,275	6,297	6,308	6,318	6,330	6,337	6,346	6,346	6,343	6,339	6,330	6,320	6,303
Cumnock and New Cumnock	6,213	6,208	6,206	6,204	6,198	6,191	6,178	6,164	6,149	6,128	6,114	6,094	6,067	6,029	5,992
Doon Valley	5,247	5,250	5,254	5,257	5,256	5,254	5,258	5,263	5,255	5,245	5,239	5,233	5,224	5,217	5,203
Irvine Valley	6,645	6,661	6,683	6,687	6,692	6,707	6,718	6,727	6,725	6,716	6,717	6,713	6,707	6,687	6,664
Kilmarnock East and Hurlford	6,550	6,556	6,553	6,542	6,529	6,523	6,516	6,498	6,470	6,448	6,429	6,409	6,378	6,335	6,300
Kilmarnock North	4,212	4,229	4,236	4,253	4,261	4,267	4,272	4,272	4,273	4,269	4,262	4,254	4,249	4,236	4,222
Kilmarnock South	5,041	5,047	5,055	5,056	5,063	5,070	5,077	5,073	5,074	5,071	5,063	5,063	5,056	5,050	5,038
Kilmarnock West and Crosshouse	8,788	8,973	9,172	9,365	9,562	9,763	9,969	10,183	10,393	10,602	10,813	11,028	11,245	11,467	11,685

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
East Dunbartonshire	43,778	44,102	44,237	44,349	44,458	44,556	44,654	44,759	44,823	44,897	44,959	45,011	45,061	45,062	45,066
Bearsden North	5,583	5,614	5,618	5,621	5,619	5,624	5,623	5,625	5,621	5,620	5,621	5,618	5,622	5,615	5,609
Bearsden South	5,276	5,339	5,378	5,411	5,444	5,471	5,502	5,534	5,562	5,593	5,624	5,651	5,679	5,696	5,719
Bishopbriggs North and Torrance	5,314	5,341	5,344	5,352	5,355	5,362	5,361	5,362	5,358	5,352	5,348	5,339	5,328	5,313	5,295
Bishopbriggs South	5,199	5,231	5,236	5,236	5,244	5,241	5,240	5,235	5,227	5,220	5,217	5,208	5,186	5,161	5,141
Campsie and Kirkintilloch North	5,265	5,330	5,374	5,421	5,465	5,513	5,558	5,600	5,643	5,682	5,715	5,753	5,787	5,819	5,851
Kirkintilloch East and Twechar	6,009	6,042	6,059	6,060	6,070	6,079	6,092	6,108	6,111	6,122	6,126	6,127	6,135	6,132	6,133
Lenzie and Kirkintilloch South	5,293	5,317	5,315	5,314	5,308	5,302	5,293	5,288	5,281	5,271	5,258	5,248	5,236	5,225	5,211
Milngavie	5,840	5,888	5,914	5,934	5,952	5,965	5,984	6,008	6,020	6,037	6,050	6,068	6,088	6,101	6,106

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
East Lothian	43,429	43,682	44,133	44,592	45,057	45,569	46,071	46,557	47,045	47,522	48,032	48,516	48,999	49,471	49,948
Dunbar and East Linton	5,635	5,662	5,708	5,756	5,807	5,858	5,909	5,959	6,010	6,058	6,101	6,146	6,192	6,243	6,290
Fa'side	8,561	8,754	8,984	9,216	9,451	9,694	9,933	10,179	10,430	10,670	10,926	11,176	11,427	11,679	11,942
Haddington and Lammermuir	5,740	5,732	5,754	5,770	5,787	5,807	5,824	5,843	5,853	5,864	5,880	5,888	5,893	5,895	5,895
Musselburgh East and Carberry	5,792	5,821	5,892	5,965	6,043	6,135	6,225	6,312	6,403	6,493	6,585	6,677	6,774	6,870	6,964
Musselburgh West	4,900	4,893	4,907	4,923	4,938	4,952	4,964	4,969	4,978	4,989	5,005	5,014	5,021	5,024	5,030
North Berwick Coastal	5,581	5,596	5,633	5,666	5,697	5,732	5,769	5,807	5,839	5,874	5,911	5,947	5,989	6,028	6,064
Preston / Seton / Gosford	7,221	7,225	7,254	7,296	7,334	7,391	7,446	7,488	7,533	7,574	7,623	7,668	7,703	7,733	7,763

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
East Renfrewshire	37,575	37,804	38,023	38,225	38,426	38,652	38,900	39,138	39,367	39,573	39,798	40,035	40,261	40,470	40,655
Eastwood 1	14,300	14,365	14,424	14,478	14,532	14,598	14,667	14,741	14,806	14,865	14,941	15,017	15,091	15,154	15,214
Eastwood 2	12,689	12,789	12,876	12,971	13,061	13,161	13,273	13,373	13,478	13,573	13,671	13,783	13,889	13,994	14,095
Levern	10,587	10,650	10,722	10,776	10,833	10,893	10,959	11,024	11,083	11,135	11,185	11,235	11,282	11,322	11,346

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Edinburgh, City of	224,875	227,222	230,635	234,206	237,875	241,359	244,737	248,125	251,587	255,087	258,573	261,982	265,489	269,076	272,686
Almond	10,634	10,749	10,879	11,009	11,143	11,263	11,373	11,499	11,620	11,747	11,874	11,996	12,115	12,234	12,341
City Centre	11,327	11,335	11,505	11,680	11,857	12,033	12,204	12,356	12,506	12,665	12,822	12,976	13,126	13,287	13,452
Colinton / Fairmilehead	10,715	10,808	10,917	11,031	11,145	11,239	11,327	11,427	11,526	11,621	11,707	11,787	11,877	11,963	12,049
Corstorphine / Murrayfield	10,286	10,364	10,483	10,600	10,715	10,814	10,906	11,016	11,123	11,226	11,331	11,429	11,536	11,638	11,742
Craighentiny / Duddingston	12,633	12,727	12,843	12,979	13,111	13,233	13,358	13,480	13,607	13,739	13,866	13,989	14,115	14,242	14,375
Drum Brae / Gyle	10,435	10,559	10,672	10,814	10,974	11,102	11,195	11,303	11,425	11,547	11,658	11,751	11,842	11,940	12,039
Forth	15,277	15,557	15,875	16,218	16,569	16,890	17,212	17,542	17,892	18,241	18,592	18,936	19,307	19,689	20,069
Fountainbridge / Craiglockhart	12,158	12,245	12,483	12,717	12,959	13,196	13,435	13,666	13,899	14,130	14,366	14,597	14,821	15,056	15,296
Inverleith	15,856	16,084	16,360	16,635	16,920	17,193	17,469	17,757	18,050	18,343	18,632	18,923	19,222	19,523	19,820
Leith	14,056	14,543	15,041	15,559	16,075	16,589	17,107	17,630	18,165	18,695	19,226	19,765	20,316	20,876	21,444
Leith Walk	17,917	18,319	18,821	19,339	19,862	20,377	20,899	21,430	21,968	22,498	23,045	23,598	24,165	24,741	25,313
Liberton / Gilmerton	14,541	14,582	14,666	14,750	14,845	14,932	15,006	15,093	15,177	15,264	15,355	15,439	15,528	15,625	15,720
Meadows / Morningside	15,221	15,244	15,431	15,617	15,802	15,995	16,179	16,316	16,468	16,623	16,779	16,930	17,074	17,234	17,396
Pentland Hills	8,986	9,040	9,126	9,207	9,293	9,371	9,441	9,524	9,595	9,670	9,742	9,806	9,878	9,942	10,000
Portobello / Craigmillar	11,365	11,492	11,634	11,797	11,982	12,145	12,290	12,442	12,608	12,789	12,959	13,112	13,286	13,463	13,650
Sighthill / Gorgie	19,065	19,197	19,429	19,687	19,958	20,225	20,476	20,735	21,002	21,279	21,562	21,844	22,144	22,448	22,769
Southside / Newington	14,404	14,375	14,469	14,567	14,666	14,763	14,860	14,911	14,957	15,010	15,059	15,106	15,136	15,174	15,210

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Eilean Siar	12,749	12,924	12,985	13,030	13,079	13,136	13,169	13,241	13,289	13,331	13,377	13,412	13,464	13,492	13,527
Rural Lewis and Harris	3,986	4,037	4,049	4,059	4,072	4,078	4,081	4,092	4,097	4,097	4,095	4,093	4,093	4,087	4,080
Stornoway, Point and Broadway	5,920	6,016	6,065	6,106	6,143	6,200	6,240	6,299	6,348	6,398	6,455	6,503	6,564	6,611	6,663
Uists and Barra	2,844	2,870	2,871	2,865	2,864	2,858	2,849	2,851	2,844	2,837	2,827	2,816	2,807	2,794	2,784

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Falkirk	69,230	69,443	69,938	70,469	70,990	71,545	72,086	72,590	73,094	73,562	74,051	74,526	74,973	75,419	75,832
Bo'ness	6,976	6,978	6,997	7,023	7,048	7,077	7,106	7,124	7,138	7,156	7,176	7,198	7,209	7,221	7,235
Denny and Bonnybridge	11,441	11,457	11,518	11,575	11,648	11,716	11,780	11,834	11,891	11,944	11,993	12,038	12,083	12,132	12,171
Falkirk	18,148	18,171	18,276	18,391	18,505	18,626	18,758	18,876	18,996	19,098	19,209	19,328	19,422	19,530	19,619
Grangemouth	8,489	8,470	8,485	8,507	8,522	8,550	8,572	8,594	8,612	8,625	8,645	8,663	8,683	8,700	8,712
Larbert, Stenhousemuir and Rural North	11,763	11,885	12,056	12,227	12,397	12,573	12,742	12,910	13,079	13,247	13,416	13,581	13,749	13,904	14,066
Polmont and Rural South	12,413	12,483	12,606	12,745	12,870	13,002	13,128	13,253	13,378	13,492	13,611	13,718	13,827	13,932	14,028

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Fife	161,845	162,200	163,226	164,277	165,295	166,357	167,311	168,358	169,315	170,257	171,166	172,021	172,930	173,755	174,579
Buckhaven, Methil and Wemyss Villages	8,917	8,906	8,925	8,942	8,964	8,975	8,987	8,996	9,006	9,015	9,009	9,012	9,007	9,012	9,012
Burntisland, Kinghorn and Western Kirkcaldy	6,493	6,534	6,591	6,650	6,714	6,776	6,834	6,894	6,953	7,026	7,092	7,153	7,215	7,264	7,327
Cowdenbeath	6,240	6,278	6,328	6,378	6,424	6,475	6,517	6,569	6,612	6,660	6,692	6,724	6,757	6,788	6,823
Cupar	6,022	6,033	6,062	6,087	6,113	6,144	6,179	6,211	6,239	6,266	6,302	6,334	6,360	6,384	6,409
Dunfermline Central	7,513	7,521	7,556	7,584	7,614	7,641	7,660	7,687	7,710	7,726	7,743	7,753	7,770	7,780	7,787
Dunfermline North	6,821	6,840	6,876	6,913	6,942	6,974	6,997	7,027	7,063	7,090	7,119	7,144	7,169	7,187	7,207
Dunfermline South	9,361	9,661	9,984	10,308	10,632	10,954	11,284	11,628	11,970	12,314	12,665	13,019	13,370	13,724	14,088
East Neuk and Land Ward	5,626	5,593	5,566	5,545	5,516	5,496	5,474	5,450	5,426	5,394	5,361	5,328	5,302	5,271	5,229
Glenrothes Central and Thornton	6,402	6,420	6,451	6,491	6,523	6,551	6,573	6,603	6,637	6,669	6,696	6,722	6,749	6,778	6,803
Glenrothes North, Leslie and Markinch	7,961	8,005	8,061	8,115	8,172	8,221	8,266	8,318	8,356	8,402	8,435	8,469	8,506	8,535	8,570
Glenrothes West and Kinglassie	7,881	7,903	7,932	7,962	8,000	8,023	8,046	8,069	8,090	8,113	8,123	8,133	8,144	8,150	8,155
Howe of Fife and Tay Coast	6,712	6,710	6,722	6,721	6,730	6,735	6,744	6,754	6,749	6,754	6,754	6,750	6,744	6,723	6,708
Inverkeithing and Dalgety Bay	7,387	7,383	7,388	7,395	7,389	7,400	7,404	7,412	7,421	7,412	7,415	7,408	7,409	7,410	7,400
Kirkcaldy Central	7,128	7,156	7,193	7,235	7,279	7,331	7,371	7,416	7,458	7,505	7,556	7,596	7,650	7,696	7,753
Kirkcaldy East	7,245	7,310	7,390	7,479	7,571	7,666	7,753	7,861	7,970	8,073	8,180	8,281	8,397	8,512	8,629
Kirkcaldy North	6,970	7,014	7,058	7,103	7,147	7,199	7,252	7,300	7,339	7,379	7,421	7,462	7,503	7,538	7,568
Leven, Kennoway and Largo	8,755	8,775	8,816	8,855	8,885	8,930	8,965	9,006	9,034	9,061	9,089	9,110	9,137	9,153	9,168
Lochgelly and Cardenden	5,961	5,998	6,053	6,107	6,158	6,219	6,274	6,340	6,400	6,463	6,526	6,585	6,644	6,703	6,766
Rosyth	6,371	6,311	6,351	6,391	6,428	6,472	6,512	6,559	6,597	6,629	6,658	6,687	6,718	6,742	6,764
St. Andrews	6,539	6,466	6,485	6,514	6,544	6,561	6,561	6,543	6,524	6,510	6,488	6,469	6,458	6,468	6,464
Tay Bridgehead	5,722	5,519	5,509	5,498	5,489	5,481	5,471	5,462	5,452	5,440	5,428	5,416	5,400	5,379	5,355
The Lochs	5,906	5,957	6,016	6,076	6,133	6,192	6,242	6,301	6,353	6,404	6,453	6,507	6,566	6,617	6,672
West Fife and Coastal Villages	7,912	7,909	7,915	7,929	7,930	7,941	7,945	7,952	7,955	7,953	7,960	7,958	7,955	7,942	7,923

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Glasgow City	286,134	286,792	289,490	292,270	295,270	298,393	301,238	303,885	306,576	309,363	312,107	314,767	317,352	319,973	322,665
Anderston / City	14,183	14,133	14,466	14,763	15,058	15,360	15,662	15,948	16,209	16,473	16,724	16,983	17,228	17,458	17,689
Baillieston	14,029	14,006	14,062	14,125	14,187	14,252	14,299	14,332	14,372	14,408	14,441	14,462	14,466	14,476	14,484
Calton	12,954	13,121	13,435	13,743	14,077	14,414	14,749	15,078	15,415	15,752	16,085	16,416	16,756	17,090	17,437
Canal	15,396	15,434	15,603	15,752	15,912	16,088	16,253	16,417	16,570	16,719	16,870	17,020	17,171	17,319	17,470
Craigton	13,268	13,207	13,222	13,261	13,295	13,333	13,346	13,361	13,375	13,381	13,397	13,408	13,409	13,423	13,422
Drumchapel / Anniesland	13,764	13,821	13,963	14,109	14,276	14,451	14,605	14,758	14,910	15,076	15,244	15,396	15,560	15,726	15,900
East Centre	15,095	15,265	15,501	15,724	15,974	16,236	16,494	16,733	16,983	17,241	17,498	17,765	18,026	18,296	18,568
Garscadden / Scotstounhill	14,296	14,346	14,475	14,616	14,777	14,954	15,108	15,253	15,412	15,579	15,740	15,911	16,083	16,255	16,426
Glasgow North East	14,242	14,271	14,360	14,465	14,607	14,752	14,869	14,956	15,057	15,182	15,294	15,400	15,479	15,570	15,683
Govan	16,159	16,204	16,387	16,585	16,781	16,988	17,210	17,424	17,641	17,851	18,070	18,298	18,519	18,750	18,976
Greater Pollok	13,567	13,624	13,749	13,884	14,029	14,174	14,322	14,437	14,561	14,694	14,828	14,955	15,061	15,186	15,313
Hillhead	13,198	13,129	13,223	13,315	13,413	13,510	13,591	13,645	13,697	13,752	13,790	13,832	13,864	13,906	13,944
Langside	12,525	12,559	12,639	12,725	12,814	12,912	12,995	13,068	13,146	13,232	13,318	13,406	13,481	13,559	13,636
Linn	12,915	12,899	12,950	13,009	13,093	13,169	13,226	13,281	13,340	13,416	13,476	13,524	13,571	13,619	13,673
Maryhill / Kelvin	13,295	13,290	13,368	13,450	13,535	13,613	13,681	13,736	13,793	13,856	13,910	13,954	13,986	14,022	14,064
Newlands / Auldburn	10,740	10,658	10,634	10,627	10,622	10,618	10,587	10,565	10,553	10,532	10,505	10,469	10,454	10,422	10,386
Partick West	18,045	18,322	18,695	19,083	19,474	19,869	20,259	20,629	21,004	21,380	21,756	22,137	22,511	22,886	23,284
Pollokshields	9,789	9,914	10,092	10,277	10,448	10,629	10,799	10,974	11,147	11,320	11,497	11,663	11,837	12,009	12,191
Shettleston	12,514	12,480	12,518	12,554	12,603	12,653	12,693	12,730	12,765	12,794	12,828	12,849	12,869	12,887	12,896
Southside Central	15,116	15,169	15,285	15,420	15,568	15,745	15,892	16,033	16,178	16,341	16,521	16,678	16,843	17,006	17,175
Springburn	11,043	10,944	10,864	10,784	10,726	10,673	10,599	10,527	10,450	10,387	10,315	10,241	10,177	10,110	10,049

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Highland	103,317	104,445	105,201	105,917	106,623	107,320	108,056	108,788	109,413	110,023	110,618	111,217	111,821	112,322	112,802
Badenoch and Strathspey	5,982	6,060	6,110	6,158	6,209	6,257	6,310	6,365	6,412	6,455	6,499	6,546	6,598	6,643	6,688
Caithness	12,041	12,146	12,192	12,228	12,251	12,275	12,308	12,331	12,338	12,345	12,347	12,340	12,335	12,309	12,278
East Ross	9,488	9,576	9,625	9,671	9,708	9,755	9,793	9,831	9,863	9,887	9,904	9,922	9,935	9,943	9,944
Inverness	34,937	35,433	35,874	36,309	36,751	37,181	37,625	38,076	38,516	38,949	39,375	39,813	40,254	40,679	41,102
Lochaber	8,718	8,794	8,826	8,859	8,891	8,924	8,959	8,989	9,013	9,028	9,051	9,073	9,099	9,114	9,134
Mid Ross	9,831	9,936	10,003	10,066	10,127	10,187	10,252	10,324	10,372	10,422	10,475	10,524	10,573	10,605	10,638
Nairn	5,747	5,815	5,853	5,890	5,926	5,961	6,000	6,036	6,063	6,094	6,124	6,158	6,190	6,214	6,237
Skye and Lochalsh	5,858	5,915	5,939	5,959	5,979	5,997	6,021	6,041	6,052	6,066	6,073	6,084	6,089	6,087	6,078
Sutherland	6,621	6,668	6,683	6,695	6,708	6,726	6,742	6,759	6,764	6,773	6,785	6,794	6,802	6,803	6,800
West Ross	4,093	4,103	4,095	4,084	4,074	4,058	4,047	4,037	4,020	4,004	3,984	3,964	3,946	3,925	3,904

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Inverclyde	37,299	37,337	37,288	37,238	37,212	37,160	37,065	36,985	36,892	36,810	36,699	36,563	36,442	36,293	36,131
Inverclyde East	7,571	7,531	7,473	7,423	7,377	7,316	7,246	7,179	7,111	7,047	6,971	6,893	6,818	6,736	6,653
Inverclyde East Central	6,592	6,649	6,695	6,736	6,782	6,832	6,867	6,914	6,946	6,987	7,027	7,066	7,110	7,146	7,188
Inverclyde North	8,128	8,112	8,078	8,043	8,015	7,980	7,940	7,900	7,861	7,825	7,781	7,735	7,688	7,637	7,583
Inverclyde South	4,998	4,993	4,974	4,962	4,955	4,932	4,907	4,883	4,868	4,851	4,821	4,792	4,767	4,740	4,707
Inverclyde South West	4,879	4,925	4,956	4,978	5,003	5,027	5,048	5,073	5,093	5,108	5,125	5,139	5,154	5,164	5,168
Inverclyde West	5,131	5,128	5,112	5,096	5,080	5,072	5,057	5,036	5,013	4,992	4,973	4,939	4,905	4,870	4,832

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Midlothian	35,540	36,009	36,322	36,626	36,959	37,314	37,639	37,983	38,316	38,627	38,944	39,239	39,558	39,866	40,164
Bonnyrigg	6,881	7,039	7,162	7,275	7,399	7,534	7,658	7,793	7,917	8,039	8,171	8,299	8,437	8,569	8,697
Dalkeith	4,877	4,937	4,974	5,002	5,035	5,073	5,110	5,154	5,188	5,218	5,250	5,281	5,317	5,350	5,382
Midlothian East	6,417	6,550	6,640	6,734	6,832	6,929	7,026	7,125	7,224	7,322	7,416	7,500	7,591	7,681	7,778
Midlothian South	5,376	5,479	5,544	5,603	5,666	5,732	5,803	5,876	5,951	6,021	6,084	6,154	6,219	6,297	6,362
Midlothian West	5,988	5,961	5,964	5,977	5,986	5,998	6,000	5,999	6,010	6,009	6,010	6,007	6,004	6,002	5,995
Penicuik	6,001	6,042	6,039	6,036	6,042	6,048	6,042	6,036	6,026	6,018	6,013	5,998	5,989	5,966	5,950

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Moray	40,492	40,839	41,058	41,256	41,449	41,670	41,866	42,054	42,204	42,356	42,505	42,642	42,772	42,869	42,957
Buckie	4,164	4,120	4,114	4,096	4,090	4,078	4,061	4,043	4,022	4,006	3,980	3,953	3,930	3,895	3,864
Elgin City North	4,773	4,802	4,807	4,813	4,804	4,800	4,795	4,796	4,786	4,772	4,763	4,751	4,740	4,723	4,702
Elgin City South	4,243	4,224	4,195	4,168	4,138	4,108	4,080	4,045	4,010	3,970	3,924	3,878	3,833	3,787	3,735
Fochabers Lhanbryde	5,587	5,687	5,809	5,927	6,050	6,175	6,297	6,423	6,545	6,669	6,789	6,908	7,033	7,156	7,277
Forres	6,809	7,036	7,070	7,101	7,131	7,171	7,209	7,233	7,252	7,272	7,295	7,312	7,324	7,332	7,336
Heldon and Laich	5,922	5,973	6,010	6,041	6,073	6,105	6,138	6,165	6,185	6,206	6,229	6,257	6,274	6,285	6,296
Keith and Cullen	4,853	4,856	4,881	4,914	4,938	4,967	4,993	5,023	5,051	5,077	5,100	5,125	5,147	5,174	5,197
Speyside Glenlivet	4,142	4,142	4,173	4,196	4,226	4,265	4,294	4,326	4,355	4,384	4,425	4,458	4,489	4,518	4,550

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
North Ayrshire	62,519	62,613	62,764	62,897	63,028	63,165	63,293	63,391	63,428	63,467	63,505	63,526	63,511	63,465	63,397
Arran	2,124	2,099	2,077	2,052	2,026	2,001	1,976	1,946	1,912	1,880	1,840	1,807	1,772	1,740	1,704
Garnock Valley	9,302	9,292	9,291	9,280	9,271	9,262	9,259	9,253	9,232	9,212	9,196	9,176	9,152	9,119	9,081
Irvine	17,914	17,939	17,978	18,013	18,051	18,091	18,124	18,145	18,144	18,151	18,150	18,151	18,130	18,108	18,080
Kilwinning	6,700	6,675	6,656	6,631	6,609	6,591	6,563	6,534	6,495	6,459	6,430	6,385	6,341	6,289	6,245
North Coast & Cumbræ	11,527	11,588	11,678	11,761	11,831	11,912	11,989	12,078	12,155	12,230	12,312	12,398	12,482	12,556	12,627
Three Towns	14,952	15,020	15,084	15,160	15,239	15,309	15,382	15,434	15,490	15,535	15,577	15,609	15,634	15,654	15,659

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
North Lanarkshire	146,905	147,554	148,465	149,361	150,273	151,204	152,070	152,920	153,671	154,426	155,199	155,915	156,637	157,244	157,793
Abronhill, Kildrum and the Village	6,698	6,690	6,686	6,684	6,672	6,668	6,656	6,636	6,613	6,581	6,559	6,531	6,497	6,450	6,400
Airdrie Central	7,064	7,141	7,245	7,338	7,437	7,546	7,648	7,756	7,853	7,955	8,059	8,167	8,272	8,368	8,473
Airdrie North	8,469	8,565	8,679	8,794	8,909	9,021	9,131	9,242	9,355	9,461	9,566	9,675	9,788	9,899	9,998
Airdrie South	7,567	7,540	7,519	7,502	7,484	7,454	7,430	7,406	7,370	7,336	7,293	7,255	7,216	7,162	7,105
Bellshill	6,459	6,453	6,454	6,464	6,465	6,473	6,477	6,472	6,473	6,463	6,455	6,449	6,441	6,424	6,405
Coatbridge North and Glenboig	8,700	8,760	8,824	8,900	8,980	9,052	9,122	9,188	9,254	9,323	9,382	9,444	9,504	9,564	9,619
Coatbridge South	6,377	6,421	6,469	6,516	6,569	6,619	6,668	6,705	6,748	6,790	6,835	6,873	6,909	6,946	6,983
Coatbridge West	7,035	7,102	7,178	7,249	7,327	7,415	7,495	7,578	7,648	7,727	7,812	7,891	7,962	8,030	8,101
Cumbernauld North	6,722	6,757	6,804	6,856	6,911	6,963	7,007	7,061	7,108	7,161	7,215	7,256	7,304	7,339	7,374
Cumbernauld South	8,769	8,743	8,735	8,714	8,693	8,669	8,641	8,608	8,565	8,521	8,476	8,422	8,366	8,311	8,243
Fortissat	6,981	7,004	7,045	7,092	7,141	7,186	7,227	7,267	7,308	7,348	7,394	7,430	7,466	7,498	7,532
Kilsyth	5,471	5,462	5,476	5,488	5,491	5,496	5,497	5,505	5,507	5,508	5,508	5,502	5,506	5,500	5,483
Mossend and Holytown	6,183	6,195	6,221	6,242	6,268	6,289	6,304	6,324	6,336	6,348	6,357	6,360	6,361	6,360	6,358
Motherwell North	7,273	7,306	7,352	7,389	7,429	7,469	7,513	7,557	7,586	7,618	7,657	7,695	7,737	7,765	7,790
Motherwell South East and Ravenscraig	8,286	8,325	8,381	8,435	8,495	8,559	8,621	8,683	8,735	8,792	8,852	8,909	8,968	9,023	9,075
Motherwell West	6,198	6,220	6,248	6,275	6,309	6,344	6,371	6,395	6,420	6,449	6,477	6,501	6,518	6,540	6,565
Murdostoun	8,497	8,548	8,612	8,678	8,744	8,813	8,871	8,930	8,989	9,053	9,110	9,159	9,221	9,278	9,331
Strathkelvin	8,445	8,518	8,601	8,682	8,763	8,849	8,934	9,017	9,098	9,176	9,261	9,342	9,423	9,501	9,571
Thorniewood	6,292	6,286	6,298	6,302	6,300	6,303	6,305	6,307	6,298	6,286	6,276	6,261	6,250	6,234	6,210
Wishaw	9,419	9,519	9,636	9,761	9,886	10,016	10,152	10,283	10,405	10,531	10,655	10,793	10,928	11,052	11,177

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Orkney Islands	9,859	9,945	10,033	10,140	10,224	10,311	10,398	10,488	10,571	10,644	10,729	10,803	10,876	10,947	10,997
East Mainland	1,909	1,939	1,971	2,009	2,045	2,078	2,112	2,148	2,184	2,220	2,250	2,283	2,313	2,343	2,370
Isles	1,601	1,600	1,602	1,606	1,607	1,608	1,609	1,609	1,607	1,605	1,606	1,605	1,605	1,603	1,597
Kirkwall	3,099	3,119	3,142	3,166	3,181	3,197	3,215	3,235	3,250	3,260	3,276	3,290	3,300	3,312	3,315
Stromness Parish	1,037	1,045	1,052	1,060	1,066	1,074	1,079	1,086	1,092	1,095	1,101	1,104	1,107	1,109	1,109
West Mainland	2,213	2,242	2,266	2,299	2,326	2,355	2,384	2,410	2,437	2,463	2,496	2,522	2,550	2,581	2,605

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Perth & Kinross	65,194	65,616	66,321	66,966	67,701	68,456	69,225	69,991	70,728	71,515	72,292	73,081	73,852	74,614	75,355
Carse of Gowrie	4,002	4,065	4,156	4,247	4,337	4,428	4,521	4,623	4,724	4,833	4,936	5,044	5,156	5,271	5,386
North Perthshire 1	4,631	4,641	4,669	4,692	4,724	4,749	4,777	4,808	4,831	4,862	4,893	4,929	4,962	4,997	5,030
North Perthshire 2	8,541	8,572	8,631	8,682	8,746	8,817	8,885	8,940	8,997	9,060	9,119	9,179	9,226	9,277	9,330
North Perthshire 3	4,933	4,970	5,031	5,088	5,154	5,223	5,285	5,351	5,413	5,480	5,550	5,616	5,681	5,745	5,806
Perth City North	11,651	11,749	11,891	12,029	12,178	12,336	12,500	12,657	12,814	12,970	13,128	13,282	13,437	13,589	13,735
Perth City South	11,949	12,015	12,131	12,230	12,350	12,481	12,600	12,722	12,837	12,958	13,076	13,196	13,319	13,434	13,548
South Perthshire 1	6,142	6,176	6,243	6,302	6,368	6,428	6,498	6,567	6,631	6,702	6,773	6,847	6,915	6,985	7,050
South Perthshire 2	5,412	5,424	5,462	5,498	5,534	5,578	5,617	5,657	5,701	5,742	5,788	5,824	5,865	5,906	5,935
South Perthshire 3	7,934	8,004	8,106	8,199	8,309	8,416	8,542	8,667	8,781	8,906	9,029	9,163	9,291	9,411	9,535

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Renfrewshire	80,924	81,787	82,230	82,705	83,199	83,745	84,227	84,638	85,009	85,387	85,786	86,128	86,435	86,703	86,969
Bishopton, Bridge of Weir & Langbank	4,728	4,757	4,760	4,758	4,760	4,752	4,744	4,740	4,729	4,712	4,699	4,681	4,660	4,633	4,604
Erskine & Inchinnan	6,800	6,850	6,853	6,860	6,872	6,886	6,893	6,888	6,881	6,879	6,874	6,855	6,835	6,812	6,784
Houston, Crosslee & Linwood	7,203	7,252	7,253	7,254	7,263	7,277	7,281	7,279	7,272	7,269	7,261	7,238	7,226	7,201	7,183
Johnstone North, Kilbarchan & Lochwinnoch	6,678	6,737	6,761	6,789	6,815	6,855	6,882	6,905	6,922	6,948	6,970	6,985	6,990	6,993	6,996
Johnstone South, Elderslie & Howwood	7,716	7,803	7,858	7,915	7,982	8,057	8,120	8,180	8,232	8,278	8,334	8,391	8,437	8,477	8,519
Paisley East & Ralston	8,114	8,172	8,197	8,232	8,257	8,284	8,313	8,335	8,359	8,378	8,407	8,433	8,452	8,475	8,496
Paisley North West	10,081	10,228	10,316	10,419	10,517	10,624	10,727	10,813	10,899	10,987	11,079	11,172	11,250	11,323	11,401
Paisley South	8,958	9,104	9,214	9,324	9,439	9,558	9,679	9,794	9,894	10,005	10,118	10,229	10,336	10,441	10,544
Paisley South West	7,444	7,476	7,461	7,448	7,427	7,414	7,400	7,372	7,337	7,300	7,266	7,227	7,187	7,140	7,092
Renfrew North	6,391	6,533	6,647	6,761	6,880	7,007	7,128	7,241	7,354	7,464	7,580	7,682	7,790	7,895	7,992
Renfrew South & Gallowhill	6,809	6,875	6,908	6,945	6,988	7,031	7,062	7,092	7,130	7,168	7,198	7,236	7,270	7,313	7,357

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Scottish Borders	52,671	52,934	53,201	53,469	53,736	54,003	54,284	54,536	54,778	54,996	55,249	55,455	55,640	55,807	55,922
East Berwickshire	5,063	5,082	5,100	5,122	5,141	5,161	5,189	5,208	5,231	5,246	5,261	5,275	5,284	5,297	5,301
Galashiels and District	6,778	6,793	6,813	6,841	6,866	6,897	6,917	6,936	6,960	6,978	7,003	7,018	7,035	7,056	7,062
Hawick and Denholm	4,435	4,440	4,445	4,447	4,452	4,457	4,467	4,473	4,471	4,473	4,479	4,487	4,484	4,482	4,474
Hawick and Hermitage	4,581	4,557	4,541	4,527	4,507	4,489	4,467	4,440	4,414	4,380	4,356	4,321	4,288	4,251	4,212
Jedburgh and District	3,752	3,786	3,813	3,841	3,871	3,899	3,930	3,955	3,977	3,998	4,019	4,038	4,057	4,073	4,085
Kelso and District	5,013	5,073	5,127	5,180	5,231	5,290	5,347	5,401	5,454	5,505	5,558	5,605	5,645	5,687	5,720
Leaderdale and Melrose	4,677	4,723	4,772	4,818	4,871	4,918	4,972	5,025	5,075	5,132	5,191	5,240	5,294	5,336	5,384
Mid Berwickshire	4,495	4,511	4,526	4,541	4,554	4,564	4,575	4,588	4,596	4,601	4,608	4,613	4,614	4,613	4,605
Selkirkshire	4,825	4,835	4,847	4,858	4,870	4,872	4,878	4,881	4,885	4,883	4,880	4,878	4,873	4,863	4,849
Tweeddale East	4,781	4,859	4,938	5,017	5,095	5,171	5,251	5,334	5,416	5,496	5,582	5,668	5,751	5,839	5,925
Tweeddale West	4,271	4,275	4,278	4,277	4,279	4,285	4,291	4,298	4,301	4,305	4,311	4,311	4,313	4,311	4,305

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Shetland Islands	10,076	10,144	10,253	10,364	10,462	10,577	10,674	10,768	10,871	10,961	11,054	11,137	11,218	11,300	11,380
Lerwick North	1,348	1,340	1,341	1,344	1,346	1,346	1,345	1,344	1,344	1,344	1,348	1,346	1,346	1,348	1,350
Lerwick South	2,409	2,430	2,457	2,484	2,507	2,533	2,553	2,576	2,601	2,623	2,641	2,662	2,679	2,699	2,718
North Isles	1,204	1,203	1,205	1,210	1,211	1,218	1,220	1,219	1,221	1,219	1,219	1,218	1,217	1,213	1,210
Shetland Central	1,137	1,149	1,169	1,184	1,201	1,217	1,234	1,247	1,263	1,278	1,294	1,308	1,323	1,336	1,350
Shetland North	1,392	1,398	1,410	1,424	1,435	1,449	1,461	1,476	1,486	1,494	1,503	1,507	1,512	1,517	1,519
Shetland South	1,389	1,410	1,432	1,457	1,483	1,510	1,535	1,561	1,590	1,618	1,644	1,668	1,692	1,719	1,744
Shetland West	1,198	1,214	1,239	1,261	1,280	1,304	1,325	1,345	1,366	1,385	1,406	1,427	1,449	1,469	1,489

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
South Ayrshire	51,515	51,654	51,854	52,037	52,205	52,419	52,620	52,816	52,992	53,139	53,304	53,451	53,591	53,713	53,795
Ayr North and Former Coalfield Communities	9,806	9,874	9,943	10,009	10,067	10,150	10,241	10,306	10,377	10,441	10,504	10,569	10,633	10,694	10,744
Ayr South & Coylton	14,044	14,078	14,141	14,193	14,240	14,300	14,352	14,417	14,471	14,519	14,574	14,629	14,677	14,720	14,754
Girvan and South Carrick Villages	4,462	4,439	4,422	4,403	4,381	4,358	4,337	4,321	4,299	4,274	4,247	4,219	4,191	4,163	4,130
Maybole and North Carrick Villages	4,341	4,357	4,374	4,394	4,416	4,434	4,452	4,467	4,482	4,495	4,520	4,541	4,559	4,574	4,583
Prestwick	10,365	10,393	10,444	10,483	10,529	10,581	10,619	10,670	10,714	10,751	10,787	10,815	10,847	10,881	10,908
Troon	8,497	8,513	8,531	8,555	8,571	8,596	8,619	8,635	8,648	8,659	8,672	8,679	8,684	8,681	8,677

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
South Lanarkshire	140,225	141,129	141,987	142,789	143,633	144,546	145,352	146,164	146,875	147,577	148,347	148,973	149,628	150,193	150,712
Blantyre	7,970	7,971	7,962	7,954	7,945	7,950	7,936	7,921	7,900	7,875	7,859	7,821	7,792	7,760	7,715
Bothwell	2,881	2,881	2,877	2,866	2,865	2,861	2,861	2,862	2,857	2,855	2,852	2,846	2,840	2,834	2,826
Cambuslang	12,289	12,517	12,742	12,974	13,212	13,458	13,706	13,953	14,193	14,446	14,697	14,950	15,206	15,451	15,709
Carluke	8,236	8,308	8,380	8,450	8,515	8,578	8,643	8,713	8,773	8,827	8,879	8,924	8,974	9,017	9,050
Clydesdale East	7,360	7,389	7,410	7,433	7,455	7,480	7,499	7,521	7,537	7,560	7,575	7,584	7,597	7,603	7,609
East Kilbride	33,531	33,799	34,054	34,290	34,520	34,769	35,001	35,228	35,420	35,591	35,798	35,960	36,141	36,287	36,408
Hamilton	23,947	24,148	24,340	24,529	24,727	24,941	25,130	25,322	25,501	25,687	25,886	26,060	26,239	26,404	26,579
Lanark	7,950	8,023	8,104	8,169	8,247	8,317	8,388	8,465	8,533	8,604	8,673	8,743	8,808	8,876	8,940
Larkhall	7,557	7,541	7,516	7,493	7,468	7,451	7,422	7,397	7,366	7,332	7,305	7,264	7,222	7,179	7,133
Lesmahagow	3,506	3,515	3,523	3,525	3,536	3,551	3,558	3,562	3,567	3,570	3,581	3,586	3,592	3,599	3,598
Rutherglen	15,258	15,269	15,285	15,285	15,290	15,311	15,312	15,304	15,288	15,272	15,269	15,250	15,227	15,194	15,156
Stonehouse	2,748	2,767	2,781	2,797	2,818	2,840	2,864	2,881	2,903	2,924	2,939	2,959	2,970	2,984	2,999
Strathaven	4,436	4,439	4,445	4,450	4,451	4,446	4,441	4,442	4,441	4,439	4,437	4,435	4,431	4,424	4,411
Uddingston	2,557	2,561	2,567	2,574	2,585	2,594	2,592	2,592	2,595	2,596	2,597	2,592	2,588	2,583	2,578

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
Stirling	37,876	38,056	38,427	38,841	39,262	39,713	40,092	40,507	40,936	41,371	41,817	42,221	42,630	43,029	43,422
Bannockburn	5,002	5,024	5,057	5,105	5,148	5,195	5,226	5,270	5,311	5,346	5,385	5,414	5,455	5,483	5,508
Castle	5,656	5,706	5,808	5,915	6,032	6,150	6,254	6,356	6,466	6,580	6,685	6,786	6,887	6,995	7,093
Dunblane and Bridge of Allan	6,112	6,108	6,154	6,198	6,249	6,310	6,364	6,407	6,458	6,515	6,577	6,625	6,651	6,689	6,727
Forth and Endrick	5,058	5,053	5,072	5,101	5,128	5,151	5,173	5,209	5,248	5,286	5,319	5,350	5,390	5,429	5,464
Stirling East	5,770	5,823	5,891	5,958	6,036	6,117	6,186	6,251	6,317	6,385	6,457	6,529	6,597	6,659	6,726
Stirling West	5,399	5,457	5,535	5,624	5,705	5,798	5,878	5,974	6,071	6,170	6,270	6,369	6,473	6,571	6,675
Trossachs and Teith	4,879	4,886	4,910	4,940	4,964	4,992	5,012	5,040	5,067	5,090	5,124	5,148	5,178	5,204	5,229

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
West Dunbartonshire	42,106	42,097	42,203	42,313	42,428	42,529	42,626	42,701	42,773	42,826	42,869	42,902	42,933	42,948	42,929
Clydebank Central	7,087	7,048	7,045	7,041	7,043	7,055	7,058	7,061	7,059	7,060	7,062	7,061	7,058	7,041	7,028
Clydebank Waterfront	7,735	7,720	7,732	7,746	7,761	7,761	7,769	7,775	7,778	7,778	7,770	7,751	7,740	7,731	7,711
Dumbarton	8,163	8,188	8,233	8,282	8,323	8,360	8,394	8,425	8,460	8,483	8,502	8,526	8,543	8,565	8,578
Kilpatrick	5,773	5,788	5,816	5,840	5,873	5,893	5,913	5,933	5,956	5,976	5,993	6,010	6,028	6,041	6,050
Leven	8,048	8,069	8,106	8,138	8,167	8,207	8,239	8,268	8,287	8,308	8,331	8,355	8,380	8,399	8,413
Lomond	5,301	5,284	5,271	5,267	5,260	5,254	5,252	5,240	5,234	5,220	5,211	5,199	5,185	5,171	5,150

Table 2 (continued): Projected households by sub-council area (2012-based), 2012-2026

Area	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
SCOTLAND	2,387,207	2,401,797	2,420,141	2,438,637	2,457,675	2,477,212	2,495,650	2,513,660	2,530,918	2,548,069	2,565,377	2,581,822	2,598,148	2,613,735	2,628,868
West Lothian	73,847	74,335	74,938	75,528	76,125	76,724	77,324	77,928	78,473	79,042	79,616	80,159	80,706	81,206	81,701
Armadale and Blackridge	6,525	6,577	6,639	6,698	6,757	6,815	6,874	6,931	6,985	7,040	7,103	7,158	7,212	7,270	7,324
Bathgate	8,157	8,262	8,398	8,527	8,650	8,779	8,897	9,029	9,143	9,266	9,387	9,497	9,615	9,730	9,842
Broxburn, Uphall and Winchburgh	8,175	8,221	8,266	8,317	8,370	8,422	8,472	8,512	8,556	8,603	8,645	8,689	8,731	8,770	8,813
East Livingston and East Calder	8,722	8,757	8,812	8,862	8,909	8,970	9,024	9,080	9,121	9,165	9,204	9,241	9,275	9,299	9,316
Fauldhouse and the Breich Valley	6,822	6,807	6,798	6,798	6,799	6,798	6,792	6,782	6,775	6,772	6,764	6,745	6,727	6,709	6,693
Linlithgow	6,632	6,648	6,672	6,692	6,702	6,709	6,733	6,752	6,759	6,767	6,778	6,793	6,797	6,799	6,798
Livingston North	8,369	8,415	8,472	8,527	8,586	8,643	8,702	8,765	8,826	8,885	8,946	9,004	9,070	9,128	9,185
Livingston South	9,900	9,917	9,933	9,943	9,964	9,988	10,006	10,022	10,027	10,036	10,049	10,054	10,060	10,050	10,044
Whitburn and Blackburn	10,545	10,730	10,948	11,164	11,388	11,599	11,825	12,054	12,280	12,509	12,739	12,977	13,218	13,450	13,686

6. Notes on statistical publications

Data under development

These statistics have been published as data under development and feedback is welcomed on the estimates produced and the method used.

Information on background and source data

Further details on data source(s), timeframe of data and timeliness, continuity of data, accuracy, etc. can be found in the [‘About this Publication’](#) document that is published alongside this publication on the NRS website.

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7. Related organisations

Organisation	Contact
<p>The Scottish Government (SG) forms the bulk of the devolved Scottish Administration. The aim of the statistical service in the SG is to provide relevant and reliable statistical information, analysis and advice that meets the needs of government, business and the people of Scotland.</p>	<p>Office of the Chief Statistician and Strategic Analysis Scottish Government 2Q, St Andrews House Edinburgh EH1 3DG</p> <p>Phone: 0131 244 0442</p> <p>Email: statistics.enquiries@gov.scot</p> <p>Website: www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics</p>
<p>The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is responsible for producing a wide range of economic and social statistics. It also carries out the Census of Population for England and Wales</p>	<p>Customer Contact Centre Office for National Statistics Room 1.101 Government Buildings Cardiff Road Newport NP10 8XG</p> <p>Phone: 0845 601 3034 Minicom: 01633 815044</p> <p>Email: info@ons.gsi.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.ons.gov.uk/</p>
<p>The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is Northern Ireland's official statistics organisation. The agency is also responsible for registering births, marriages, adoptions and deaths in Northern Ireland, and the Census of Population.</p>	<p>Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency McAuley House 2-14 Castle Street Belfast BT1 1SA</p> <p>Phone: 028 9034 8100</p> <p>Email: info.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk</p> <p>Website: www.nisra.gov.uk</p>

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